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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1912,

INCLUDING A

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE
DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

BY

C. W. F. YOUNG, M.D., D.P.H.,

*County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical
Officer.*

London:

HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty.

1914.

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ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

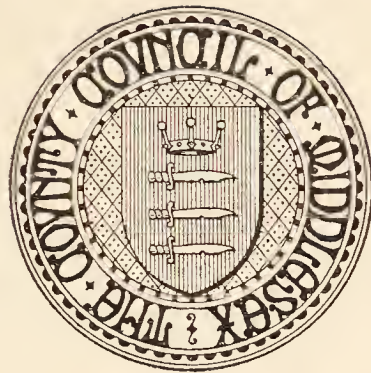
1912.



TUBERCULOSIS. DISPENSARY AREAS.

AREA. 1.	
.. 2.	
.. 3.	
.. 4.	
.. 5.	

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Administrative County of Middlesex.

REPORT on the Vital Statistics and Public Health Administration, 1912.

Area. Number of Districts.

The area of the County and the number of separate sanitary districts comprised therein are as follows :—

	Number. Census		Area in acres. Census	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Municipal Boroughs ..	—	2	—	5,822
Urban Districts.. ..	29	31	88,105	94,866
Rural ,, 	4	4	60,595	48,013
The County	33	37	148,700	148,701

Between the enumeration of the census in 1901 and 1912 two districts, namely, Ealing, and Hornsey, became Municipal Boroughs.

During the same period four parishes which had previously formed part of one or other rural district were constituted into separate urban districts, viz.:—

Parish.	Previously in			Became a separate Urban District in
Feltham ..	Staines Rural District ..			April, 1904.
Hayes ..	Uxbridge Rural District			October, 1904.
Ruislip-North-wood	„	„	„	„ „
Yiewsley ..	„	„	„	March, 1911.

It will be noticed that a slight increase in acreage has taken place between the census in 1901 and 1911.

This is accounted for by the fact that during 1907 a small rectification of the boundary between London and Middlesex took place at that part where Hackney and Tottenham adjoin each other. The effect of this was to transfer to Middlesex an area of 2·836 acres, and to London 1·646 acres, or an increase to Middlesex of 1.19 acres.

Population.

The population of the County enumerated at each census since 1890 is shown in the following table:—

	Population (Enumerated).			Population, Estimated.
	1891.	1901.	1911.	Mid. 1912.
Urban Districts	501,470	741,149	1,078,334	1,108,128
Rural ,,	41,424	51,165	48,131	58,547
The County ..	542,894	792,314	1,126,465	1,166,675

It is to be noted that the increase in the urban population is in part accounted for by the fact that certain parishes which in 1901 formed part of rural districts have since that date become urban areas.

In the following table is given the population of each of the separate sanitary districts :—

Census 1911.

District.	Estimated Population middle of 1912.	Area.	Enumer- ated Population. Census 1911.	Persons per acre.	District.	Estimated Population middle of 1912.	Area.	Enumer- ated Population. Census 1911.	Persons per acre.
URBAN.					Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	..	2,875	84,592	29.4
Acton ..	59,000	2,305	57,497	24.9	Kingsbury ..	..	1,829	821	0.4
Brentford ..	16,752	1,091	16,571	15.1	Ruislip-Northwood ..	..	6,585	6,217	0.9
Chiswick ..	40,056	1,249	38,697	30.9	Southall- Norwood { District ..	..	2,575	26,323	10.2
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	64,500	2,947	61,222	20.7	Southgate ..	..	3,597	33,612	9.3
Edmonton { District ..	65,084	3,894	64,797	16.6	Staines ..	..	1,918	6,755	3.5
Enfield ..	57,267	12,601	56,338	4.4	Sunbury ..	..	2,659	4,607	1.7
Feltham ..	5,105	1,790	5,135	2.8	Teddington ..	..	1,214	17,847	14.5
Finchley ..	41,899	3,384	39,419	11.6	Tottenham ..	..	3,014	137,418	45.5
Friern Barnet { District ..	12,808	1,304	14,924	11.4	Twickenham ..	..	2,421	29,367	12.1
Greenford ..	1,180	3,041	1,064	0.3	Uxbridge ..	..	868	10,374	11.9
Hampton ..	9,400	2,044	9,220	4.5	Wealdstone ..	..	1,061	11,923	11.2
Hampton Wick ..	2,455	1,306	2,417	1.8	Wembley ..	..	4,564	10,696	2.3
Hanwell ..	19,424	1,067	19,129	17.9	Willesden ..	..	4,384	154,214	35.1
Harrow ..	17,800	2,028	17,074	8.4	Wood Green ..	..	1,625	49,369	30.3
Hayes ..	4,500	3,311	4,261	1.2	Yiewsley ..	..	896	4,315	4.8
Hendon { District ..	41,929	8,382	38,806	4.6	RURAL.				
Heston and { Institutions ..	755				Hendon ..	..	11,321	14,160	1.2
Isleworth { District ..	44,033	6,859	43,313	6.3	South Mimms ..	..	6,105	2,805	0.4
	1,158				Staines ..	..	17,964	21,926	1.2
					Uxbridge..	..	12,623	9,240	0.7

The total population of the County, estimated to the middle of 1912, based on the figures given in the reports for each district is 1,166,675. This is the *gross* population and includes the residents in two large institutions belonging to London, viz., Colney Hatch and Hanwell Asylums. On the other hand it does not include those residents of Middlesex in Wandsworth Asylum and in Napsbury Asylum. For *statistical* purposes it is necessary to make correction for this. If this be done the *statistical* population is found to be 1,163,851, and it is on this population that the rates for the County have been worked out.

Births and Birth-rates.

The number of births and the birth-rates of the County for 1912 and previous years are set out in the following table :—

Years.	The County.		England and Wales.*	London.*	Great Towns.*
	Births.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.
1901	22,500	28·1	28·5	28·8	—
1902	23,766	28·2	28·5	28·4	30·0
1903	25,342	29·5	28·5	28·3	29·7
1904	26,392	29·7	28·0	27·7	29·1
1905	26,501	28·8	27·3	27·0	28·2
1906	27,035	28·3	27·2	26·5	27·8
1907	27,768	28·1	26·5	25·6	27·0
1908	27,778	27·1	26·7	25·2	26·9
1909	27,538	25·9	25·8	24·2	25·7
1910	27,180	24·7	25·1	23·6	26·3
1911	27,379	24·2	24·4	24·8	25·5
1912	27,576	23·6	23·8	24·5	24·8

Although the total number of births in 1912 is greater than has been the case since 1908 the birth-rate is the lowest recorded since 1900.

Decrease in the birth-rate is noticeable generally in the

* From the Annual Summaries of the Registrar-General.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1912.

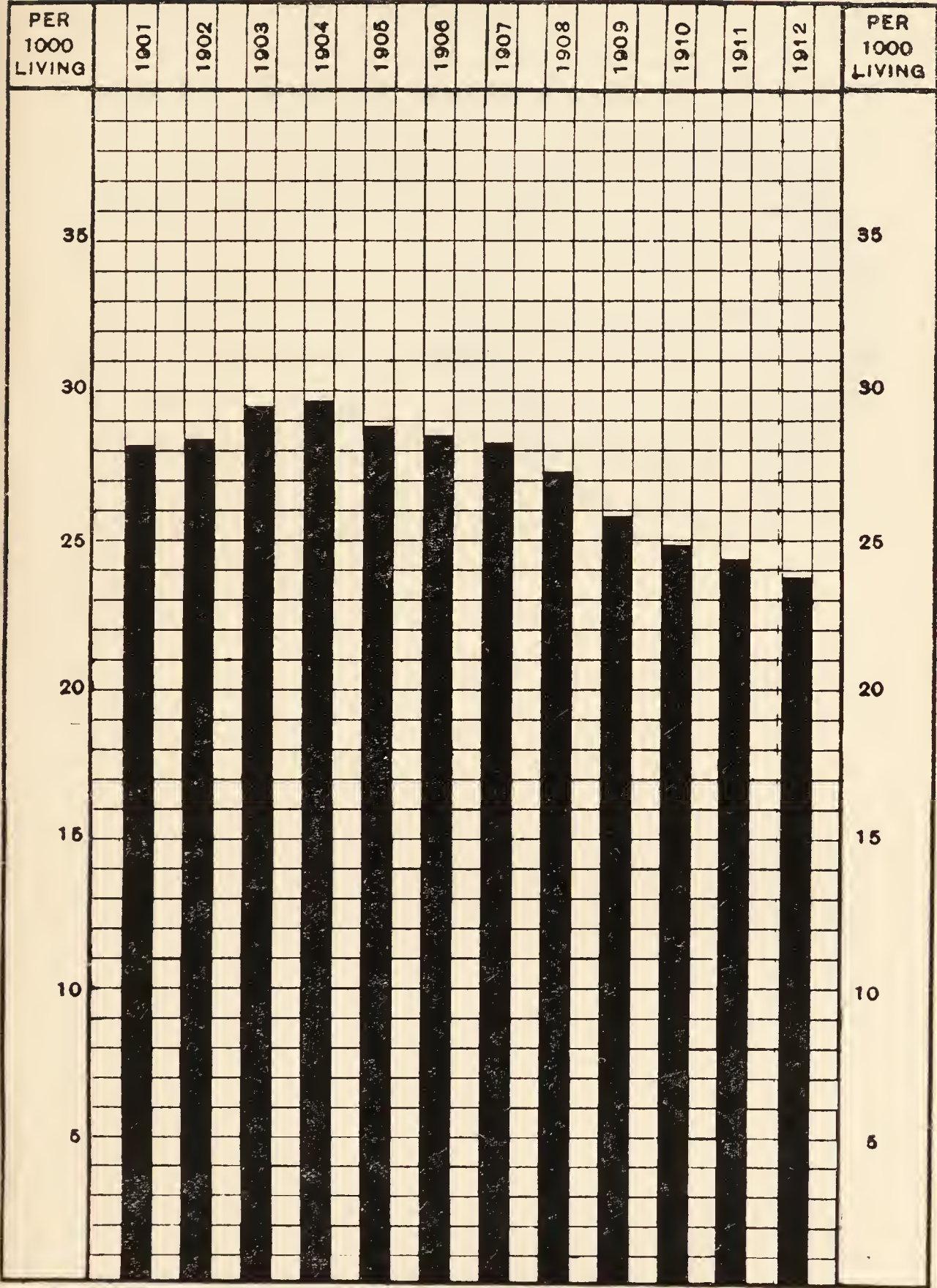


DIAGRAM 1,
SHOWING BIRTH-RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.



greater number of the different districts comprised in the County compared with the rates of previous years. Compared with 1911 slight increase is noticeable in Acton, Brentford, Enfield, Friern Barnet, Greenford and Hanwell.

The actual rate of each district, after correction for outside births, is given in the next table. From this it will be seen that amongst districts of considerable size the lowest rates occurred in Hornsey, Ealing and Southgate.

Births and Birth-rates in each District, 1912.

District.	Net Number.	Rate per 1,000 living.	District.	Net Number.	Rate per 1,000 living.
URBAN.					
Acton ..	1,517	25.7	Ruislip-Northwood ..	131	19.5
Brentford ..	468	27.9	Southall-Norwood ..	660	25.5
Chiswick ..	915	22.8	Southgate ..	746	20.8
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	1,331	20.6	Staines ..	123	18.0
Edmonton ..	1,765	27.1	Sunbury ..	90	19.5
Enfield ..	1,401	24.4	Teddington ..	396	22.0
Feltham ..	135	26.4	Tottenham ..	3,783	26.6
Finchley ..	973	23.2	Twickenham ..	713	23.3
Friern Barnet ..	374	29.2	Uxbridge ..	246	23.5
Greenford ..	33	27.9	Wealdstone ..	319	25.4
Hampton ..	169	17.9	Wembley ..	288	25.3
Hampton Wick ..	33	13.4	Willesden ..	4,075	25.5
Hanwell ..	539	27.7	Wood Green ..	1,204	24.1
Harrow ..	379	21.3	Yiewsley ..	144	32.9
Hayes ..	108	24.0	RURAL.		
Hendon ..	1,000	23.8	Hendon ..	329	22.4
Heston and Isleworth ..	1,017	23.0	South Mimms ..	62	22.0
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	1,385	16.1	Staines ..	533	24.6
Kingsbury ..	18	20.0	Uxbridge ..	174	18.4

Deaths and Death-rates.

Since the year 1911 the Registrar-General has, through the medium of County Councils, afforded to each sanitary district in the country, information as to the deaths of residents which occurred and were registered outside the district. Medical Officers of Health have, therefore, in all cases been able to give the corrected number of deaths rightly belonging to their respective areas.

A system to enable this correction being made has, however, been in practice in Middlesex since 1905. Accordingly, the annual death-rates of each district since that date have been based upon figures corrected, so far as was possible, for "outside" deaths, and are, therefore, comparable with those of 1911 and 1912.

In the following table will be found the net number of deaths in the County for 1912 and previous years, together with the death-rates per 1,000 persons living.

The total *corrected* deaths belonging to the County was 11,685, which gives a death-rate of 10·0 per 1,000 persons living.

Correcting this for age and sex distribution of the population, so as to obtain a rate comparable with England and Wales generally and other parts of the country, the death-rate is 10·2 per 1,000.

Deaths and Death-rates. All Causes.

Year.	The County.		Londōn.*	England and Wales.*	Great Towns.*
	Deaths (corrected).	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.
1901	10,562	14·0	18·7	16·9	—
1902	11,675	14·9	18·6	16·3	—
1903	10,645	13·1	16·4	15·5	—
1904	12,199	13·9	17·4	16·3	18·3
1905	11,233	12·7	15·8	15·3	16·7
1906	12,244	13·5	15·8	15·5	16·8
1907	11,774	12·5	15·3	15·1	16·3
1908	11,872	12·3	14·5	14·8	15·8
1909	12,145	12·0	14·7	14·6	15·6
1910	10,941	10·4	13·4	13·5	14·3
1911	13,262	12·3	15·0	14·6	16·5
1912	11,685	10·2	13·5	13·0	14·1

The rates given above are the rates after *correction for age and sex distribution* of the population.

* From the Annual Summaries of the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The various causes which contributed to the foregoing total of deaths are set out in the next table, in which the number of deaths ascribed to each cause and at different ages is also given.

It is noticeable from the previous table that the actual number of deaths from all causes in 1912 is one of the lowest recorded since 1900, and on examination into the causes of and ages at death, this reduction in the deaths is chiefly to be found amongst the number occurring in children under one year of age. Indeed, at this age group the number occurring is actually the lowest since 1900, and especially noteworthy is the decrease in the number at this age group due to diarrhoeal disease.

The highest number of deaths from specific causes is found to have taken place from the following, viz., organic heart disease, cancer, tuberculosis of all forms, pneumonia and bronchitis.

Decrease in the number of deaths is noticeable in measles, whooping cough and puerperal fever.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1912.

Causes of Death.		Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the County.								
	1	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Enteric Fever	..	25	..	..	..	..	6	15	3	1
Smallpox
Measles	..	155	32	54	54	14	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	26	1	2	12	11	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	219	122	53	41	3	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	107	5	8	45	43	2	2	..	2
Influenza	..	103	5	2	3	2	4	12	29	46
Erysipelas	..	27	7	..	3	..	1	1	5	10
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	896	2	9	9	26	151	426	232	41
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	132	33	29	30	26	6	5	3	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	163	20	12	19	36	19	34	17	6
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	1,090	2	1	1	2	4	120	526	434
Rheumatic Fever	..	37	..	..	2	12	7	9	3	4
Meningitis	..	86	25	8	10	16	11	10	4	2
Organic Heart Disease	..	1,120	4	2	3	36	47	142	382	504
Bronchitis..	..	827	149	32	20	2	2	23	142	457
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	910	219	117	73	40	28	115	153	165

Deaths.

										Deaths.
Other Diseases of Respiratory	173	12	10	7	10	4	18	58	54	
Organs	198	157	13	3	..	1	5	5	14	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	77	..	..	6	16	18	18	13	6	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	90	..	1	..	1	..	17	55	25	
Cirrhosis of Liver	23	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	1	
Alcoholism	357	1	1	3	8	13	51	150	130	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	27	..	..	..	..	6	21	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of	64	7	..	..	..	13	41	3	..	
Pregnancy and Parturition ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malfor-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
mation, including Premature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birth	882	874	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	333	46	9	31	39	35	73	72	28	
Suicide	102	..	..	..	..	7	42	40	13	
Other Defined Diseases	3,336	341	50	59	78	98	342	705	1,663	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	91	19	6	..	2	1	5	8	50	
Total all causes	11,685	2,083	423	437	424	485	1,558	2,619	3,656	

DISTRICT DEATHS.

In the next table the death-rates from all causes in each of the 37 districts comprised in the County are given.

This table shows :—

(a) The net number of deaths, that is, the number after correction for “outside” deaths and for deaths of non-residents registered, in but not belonging to the district.

(b) The net death-rate of the district based upon the net number of deaths, and the population corrected for persons in large institutions situated in the district but not belonging to it.

(c) The factors for correction for the age and sex distribution of the population. These factors have been supplied by the Registrar-General, and are calculated upon the results of the last census. By applying this factor to the net or true death-rate of a district, the influence of any peculiarities in the age and sex distribution of an area is done away with, and the rate obtained is thus comparable with that of other districts.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1912.

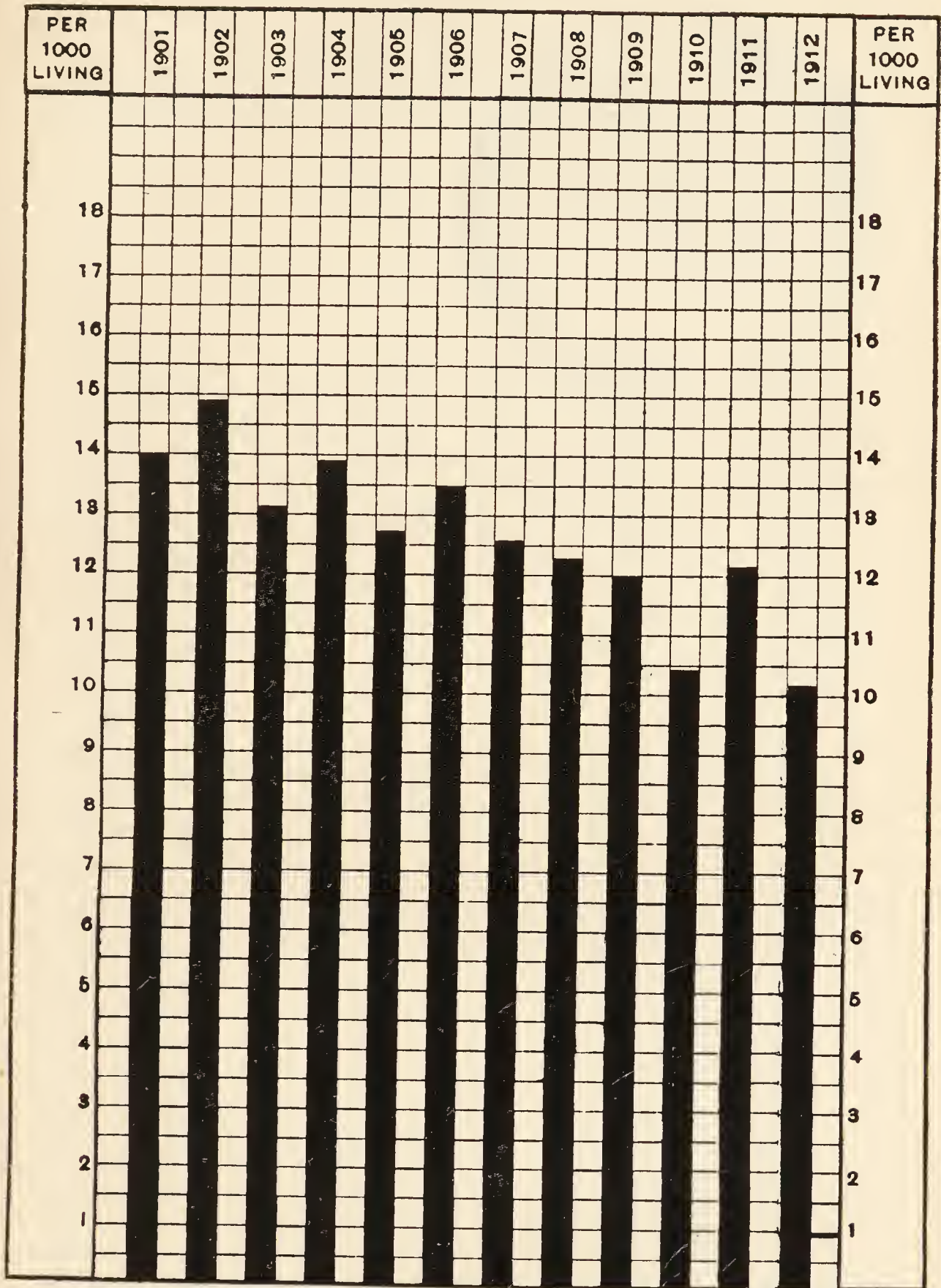


DIAGRAM 2,
SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES PER 1,000 PERSONS
LIVING.

(CORRECTED FOR AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.)



District Death-rates, 1912.

District.	Net number, all ages.	Net death- rate.	Factor for correction for age and sex distribution.	Death-rate corrected for age and sex distribution.
<i>Urban.</i>				
Acton	640	10·8	1·0464	11·30
Brentford	200	11·9	1·0261	12·21
Chiswick	426	10·6	1·0204	10·81
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)..	630	9·7	0·9933	9·63
Edmonton	666	10·2	1·0716	10·93
Enfield	576	10·0	1·0348	10·34
Feltham	62	12·1	0·9478	11·46
Finchley	379	9·0	1·0160	9·14
Friern Barnet ..	135	10·5	1·0135	10·64
Greenford	10	8·4	0·8979	7·54
Hampton	93	9·8	0·9699	9·50
Hampton Wick ..	30	12·2	0·9437	11·57
Hanwell	185	9·5	1·0486	9·96
Harrow	141	7·9	1·0655	8·41
Hayes	55	12·2	0·9353	11·41
Hendon	378	9·1	1·0569	9·61
Heston & Isleworth	474	10·7	0·9409	10·06
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	840	9·8	1·0255	10·05
Kingsbury.. ..	6	6·6	1·0659	7·03
Ruislip-Northwood	61	9·1	1·0635	9·68
Southall-Norwood	239	9·2	1·0370	9·54
Southgate	295	8·3	1·0288	8·53
Staines	69	10·1	0·9626	9·72
Sunbury	55	11·9	0·9343	11·11
Teddington	207	11·5	0·9593	11·03
Tottenham	1,595	11·2	1·0227	11·45
Twickenham	311	10·1	0·9839	9·93
Uxbridge	130	12·4	0·9391	11·64
Wealdstone	106	8·4	1·0930	9·18
Wembley	73	6·4	1·0442	6·68
Willesden	1,603	10·0	1·0500	10·50
Wood Green	498	9·9	1·0158	10·05
Yiewsley	55	12·5	1·0037	12·54
<i>Rural.</i>				
Hendon	118	8·0	1·0632	8·50
South Mimms	28	9·9	0·9183	9·09
Staines	234	10·8	0·9293	10·03
Uxbridge	102	10·8	0·9181	9·91
County	11,685	10·0	1·0198	10·2

Infantile Mortality.

The proportion of deaths of children who have not completed twelve months of life in any one year to the total number of births registered during the same year is known as the infantile mortality.

During the year 1912 the actual number of such deaths was 2,083, and this number is the lowest which has been registered in the County since 1900. Further, the death rate per 1,000 births is only 75, which is also the lowest infant mortality rate recorded during the period referred to, and this has only been approached in 1910 when the rate was 77.

In the table which follows the figures for each year since 1900 are given and for comparative purpose, the rates in other parts are also given. From this it will be seen that reduction in infantile mortality was general throughout the country. The reduction was largely due to the favourable conditions of the year to infant life, viz., a cool and moist summer which prevented any great prevalence of diarrhoea, and the relative absence of measles and whooping cough in an epidemic form.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1912.

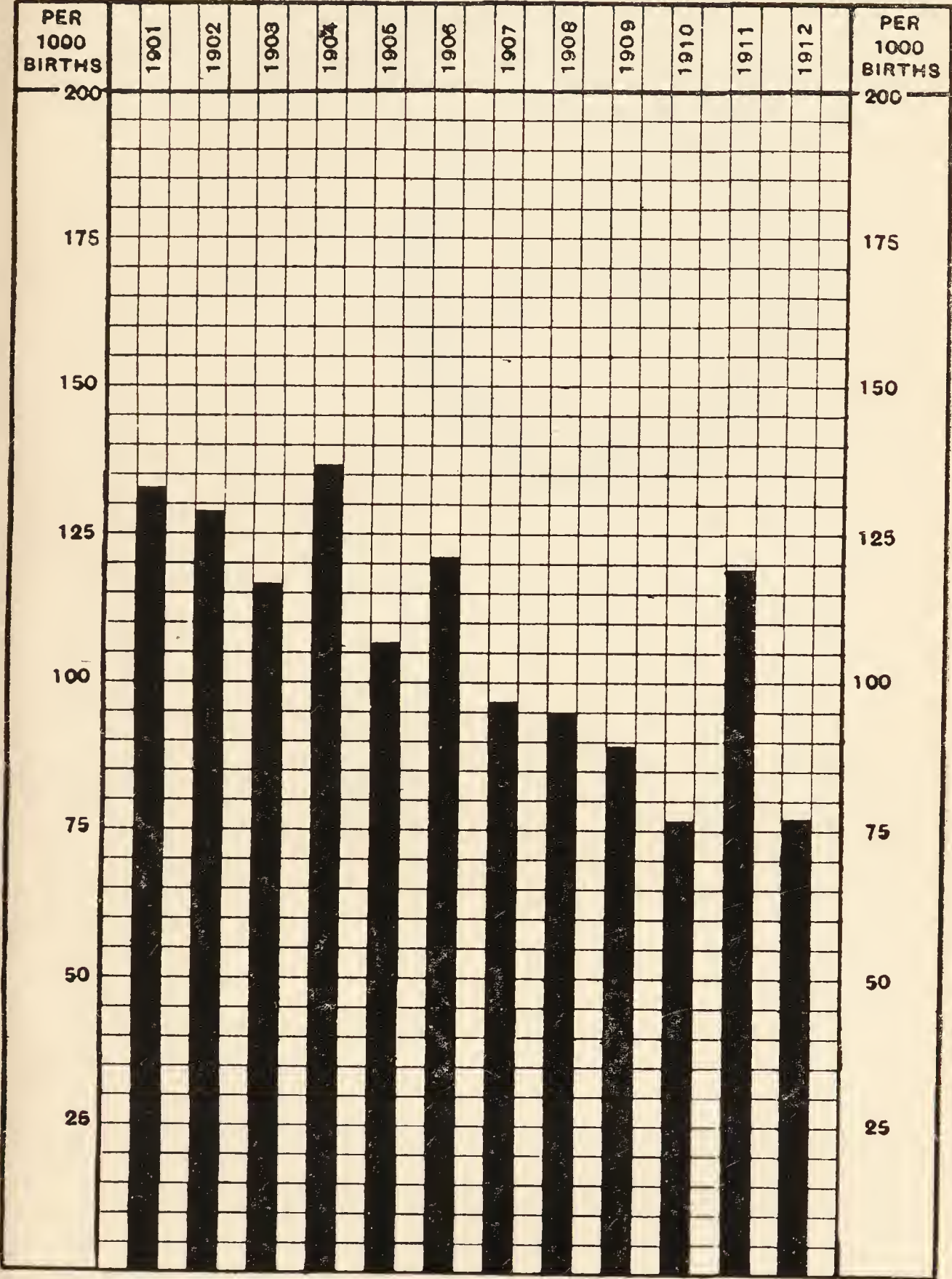


DIAGRAM 3,
SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY, OR
PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS.



Infantile Mortality.

Year.	Middlesex.			Lon- don.*	Eng- land and Wales.*	Great Towns.*
	Births.	Deaths (corrected) under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1901	22,500	3,006	133	148	151	—
1902	23,766	3,063	129	140	133	—
1903	25,342	2,967	117	130	132	144
1904	26,392	3,602	136	145	145	160
1905	26,501	2,839	107	130	128	140
1906	27,035	3,278	121	131	132	145
1907	27,768	2,704	97	116	118	127
1908	27,778	2,655	95	113	121	129
1909	27,538	2,458	89	108	109	118
1910	27,180	2,111	77	103	106	115
1911	27,379	3,259	119	129	130	141
1912	27,576	2,083	75	91	95	101

Analysis of the different diseases which were the cause of death in the case of 2,083 infants is given in the next table.

* From Registrar-General's Annual Summary.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	CAUSE OF DEATH.								Total Deaths under One Year.	
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.		9 Months and under 12 Months.
Smallpox
Chicken-pox..
Measles	32
Scarlet Fever	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	9	16	1
Whooping Cough	1	3	4	20	31	34	33	122
Diphtheria and Croup	1	4	5
Erysipelas	1	1	5
Tuberculous Meningitis	15	10	33
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	1	8
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	4	12
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	10	6	30
Convulsions	..	1	1	3	2	4	8	10	13	106
Laryngitis	15	12	10	3	40	21	18	14	2	4
Bronchitis	2	26	25	147
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	7	7	11	28	42	26	46	58	218
Diarrhoea	3	5	6	4	18	39	57	16	10	71
Enteritis	..	1	3	3	7	17	21	13	9	85
Gastritis	..	2	..	3	6	29	20	1	2	16

Syphilis..	..	..	1	..	2	3	6	2	2	..	13
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	6
Suffocation, overlying..	..	..	2	..	1	13	10	3	2	1	27
Injury at Birth	..	..	3	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
Atelectasis	..	..	5	..	2	54	1	1	..	..	56
{ Congenital Malformations..	..	..	13	..	7	71	10	8	6	3	98
{ Premature Birth ..	..	..	36	..	11	455	27	4	1	1	488
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	..	..	37	..	15	139	79	44	28	10	309
Other causes ..	..	..	23	..	9	83	28	34	21	19	185
Total ..	..	..	153	104	80	953	348	299	251	232	2,083

The greatest number of deaths from any one cause is attributable to premature birth. As regards the next highest cause, viz., atrophy, debility, and marasmus, it is to be noted that nearly half the total number (300) occurred within one month of birth. Pneumonia and bronchitis account for the next highest number of deaths. On the other hand the number of deaths from diarrhoea and from enteritis is unusually low, and indicates the favourable influence of the year's weather upon infant life.

In many of the district reports reference is made to the fact that the low infant mortality in 1912 was largely attributable to the cool summer and the absence of diarrhoeal complaints.

Other references on the subject of infant mortality in the district reports are as follows :—

ACTON.—Dr. Thomas states that the mortality is the lowest recorded in the district. Whilst drawing attention to the facts (*a*) that the climatic conditions of the summer were favourable to a reduction in the deaths from infantile diarrhoea, which usually bulk largely as a cause of infant deaths and (*b*) that the district was relatively free from measles, which is frequently followed by fatal bronchitis and pneumonia, Dr. Thomas is of opinion that educational measures, together with improvement in sanitary conditions, are producing beneficial effects in lessening the infant death-rate.

EALING.—Dr. Patten refers to the valuable work which it has been possible to effect by means of the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, and the appointment of a female Health Visitor, who visits, after an interval of ten

days from birth, "all infants whose parents' circumstances demand it, and to tender to the mothers advice as to the proper bringing up of their offspring."

EDMONTON.—The Medical Officer of Health reports that with one exception, viz., in 1910, the infant mortality rate (84·4) is the lowest recorded.

FELTHAM.—Dr. Morris draws attention to the fact that the infant mortality is still high (18 deaths), and compares unfavourably with other small towns, viz., 133, as compared with 98 per 1,000 births.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—Dr. Strain states that the infant death-rate is the lowest recorded, viz., 85 per 1,000 births. The Notification of Births Act is in force, and in connection with the work of prevention of infant deaths instruction is given by the Health Visitors on infant care and management to the elder girls in school. It is pointed out that "many of these girls at an early age are left at home to look after the baby while the mother goes out to work, and all of them are keenly interested in the subject."

HORNSEY.—In this district the infant death-rate (75 per 1,000) is one of the lowest recorded for several years. Dr. Coates states that the Notification of Births Act is not in force, nor are Health Visitors employed, but special efforts have been made during house-to-house inspection to mitigate and prevent conditions which tend to the occurrence of diarrhoeal conditions. He notes that more than a quarter of the deaths "were due to causes operating at or before birth."

SOUTHALL-NORWOOD.—Excluding Feltham and Staines (Urban), both of which are districts with small populations, and in which yearly rates are therefore liable to fluctuation, the highest infant mortality in the County took place in Southall. The infant death-rate was 110 per 1,000 births as compared with 75 for the County as a whole. This is eminently unsatisfactory in a year when the meteorological conditions were favourable to a low rate. Dr. Windle draws attention to the fact that for 1907-1910 the average rate was 94, whilst in previous years it was 135 per 1,000 births. He states “that the highest mortality occurred, as in previous years, in those areas and streets of the district where the lower strata of the working classes live.” After pointing out that many of these infant deaths are due to causes which are essentially preventable, and are largely brought about and fostered by improper feeding, and absence of domestic cleanliness, he makes the following important recommendation to the Sanitary Authority:—“I certainly think that the appointment of a Woman Health Visitor for the district is a matter which is well worthy of your consideration. I am sure that the work of such an officer would result in a permanent diminution in the rate of infantile mortality, and the effect of this upon the total death-rate would be such as to make it lower than those of most districts of similar character and population.”

In the face of this advice and of the unusually high rate, it behoves the District Council seriously to consider two questions, viz.:—

(a) The necessity which obviously exists for adopting the Notification of Births Act, so that they may obtain early information of births occurring in the district.

(b) The appointment of a Woman Health Visitor to visit homes where births have occurred, with a view to instructing mothers as to the rearing and feeding of infants and the precautions which should be taken by them so as to lessen the risks to which infants are liable.

TOTTENHAM.—In this district a School for Mothers has been started and is situated in St. Ann's Ward, in which part of the district the highest mortality occurs.

This school is supported by voluntary contributions and the Medical Officer of Health writes that "much benefit to the poor mothers and their offspring is expected from the efforts expended here to educate the ignorant and to feed those in necessitous circumstances."

Arrangement has also been made for mothers to bring their infants up to the Town Hall to be weighed each week, and on these occasions opportunity is taken by the Female Sanitary Inspectors to give the mothers advice in regard to the children. In addition to these efforts, a total of 2,496 visits and 795 re-visits was made during the year by the Female Inspectors in connection with the Notification of Births Act.

WILLESDEN.—The Medical Officer of Health points out that the infant mortality rate is the same as in 1910 and is the lowest recorded since 1875. A table is also given showing the death-rate in each of the separate wards, from which it appears that infant mortality is unduly high (viz., 131) in South Kilburn Ward. He adds, "doubtless the

housing conditions in this ward help to maintain the high rate, and special attention needs to be devoted to this subject."

The work of home visiting under the Notification of Births Act by Health Visitors, has since April, 1911, been supplemented by an Infant Consultation known as "The Babies' Welcome." This is situated in one of the poorest localities and is attended once a week for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours by one of the Health Visitors. At this the babies are weighed and advice is given as to feeding and clothing.

STAINES (RURAL).—In this area the infant mortality was unduly high for each of the four years 1908–1911 inclusive, varying from 107 to 156. In 1912 the total number of deaths decreased to 40, equivalent to a rate of 75 per 1,000 births.

The actual number of infant deaths and the mortality in each separate district will be found in the next table.

Infantile Mortality in each District, 1912.

Infantile Mortality.

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District.	Births.	Deaths.	Death- rate per 1,000 Births.	District.	Births.	Deaths.	Death- rate per 1,000 Births.
<i>Urban.</i>				Ruislip-Northwood	131	13	99.2
Acton ..	1,517	107	70.5	Southall-Norwood	660	73	110.6
Brentford ..	468	42	89.8	Southgate ..	746	50	67.0
Chiswick ..	915	70	76.5	Staines ..	123	15	121.9
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	1,331	90	67.6	Sunbury ..	90	7	77.7
Edmonton ..	1,765	149	84.4	Teddington ..	396	39	98.5
Enfield ..	1,401	107	76.3	Tottenham	3,783	301	79.5
Feltham ..	135	18	133.3	Twickenham	713	49	68.7
Finchley ..	973	61	62.6	Uxbridge ..	246	19	77.2
Friern Barnet ..	374	21	56.1	Wealdstone	319	20	62.7
Greenford ..	33	2	60.6	Wembley ..	288	17	59.0
Hampton ..	169	11	65.1	Willesden	4,075	328	80.5
Hampton Wick ..	33	1	30.3	Wood Green	1,204	68	56.4
Hanwell ..	539	37	68.6	Yiewsley ..	144	12	83.3
Harrow ..	379	18	47.5	<i>Rural.</i>			
Hayes ..	108	9	83.3	Hendon ..	329	21	63.8
Hendon ..	1,000	54	54.0	South Mimms	62	5	80.5
Heston and Isleworth	1,017	87	85.5	Staines ..	533	40	75.0
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	1,385	105	75.8	Uxbridge ..	174	17	97.7
Kingsbury ..	18	..	..		
					27,576	2,083	75.5

Smallpox.

One case of this complaint is recorded in the County during 1912. The figures for recent years are as follows:—

Smallpox.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 living.	Case mortality per cent.	Death-rate per 10,000 living.
1901	157	18	0·19	13·1	0·22
1902	1,711	283	2·06	16·5	3·41
1903	115	4	0·13	3·4	0·04
1904	59	1	0·06	1·7	0·01
1905	11	—	0·01	—	—
1906	—	—	—	—	—
1907	—	—	—	—	—
1908	—	—	—	—	—
1909	2	—	0·001	—	—
1910	6	—	0·005	—	—
1911	1	—	0·000	—	—
1912	1	—	0·000	—	—

The case occurring during 1912 was notified from an address in Kilburn, in the District of Willesden. The following facts are taken from the report of the Medical Officer of Health of Willesden. The patient arrived in England from Poland, travelling *via* the Hook of Holland route, on Saturday, 24th August, and went to reside at Kilburn. He was then feeling ill; on the 28th August he

noticed a rash on his face, arms and chest, and consulted a doctor, who, suspecting smallpox, immediately communicated with the Medical Officer of Health. The latter, in company with the Medical Superintendent of Willesden Fever Hospital, at once visited the patient, diagnosed the complaint and had him removed to Joyce Green Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

VACCINATION.

The subject of vaccination is perhaps most appropriately dealt with in conjunction with smallpox.

The following figures for 1910 are taken from the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board. They show the facts as to the state of vaccination of the community in the *Registration* County of Middlesex. This does not include parts of Middlesex in the Kingston and Barnet Unions, and includes the whole of the Edmonton Union area which comprises parts outside Middlesex. The corresponding figures for England and Wales are also given.

MIDDLESEX. PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH YEAR.

	1893-1897.	1899-1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
1. Certificates of successful vaccination.. ..	72.7	72.1	70.9	65.1	62.3	58.5
2. Certificates or conscientious objection or statutory declarations (under Acts of 1898 and 1907)	—	1.7	5.0	11.8	15.7	20.6
3. Children not finally accounted for	18.4*	16.8	16.7	15.5	15.4	14.7
4. Total unvaccinated =(2) and (3)	18.5*	18.5	21.7	27.3	31.1	35.3

ENGLAND AND WALES. PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH YEAR.

Smallpox.

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	1893-1897.	1899-1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
1. Certificates of successful vaccination	67.7	72.7	70.9	63.2	59.8	55.9
2. Certificates of conscientious objection or statutory declarations (under Acts of 1898 and 1907)	—	4.3	8.4	17.0	21.6	26.0
3. Children not finally accounted for	20.3*	12.4	12.0	10.9	10.7	10.3
4. Total unvaccinated=(2) and (3) (2293)	21.0*	16.7	20.4	27.9	32.3	36.3

* The number of certificates of conscientious objection received in respect of children born in 1897 has not been included in 3, but allowance is made for these in 4.

In some of the district reports reference is made to the subject as follows:—

EDMONTON.—The Medical Officer of Health gives the following figures for 1911, the returns for 1912 not being available:—

Children born, 1,922, out of which—

908 were successfully vaccinated.

396 were exempted by conscientious certification.

179 died under one year of age without being vaccinated.

76 were still unvaccinated.

43 vaccination postponed.

1 insusceptible.

319 had removed. Some of these are known to have been vaccinated but certificates to that effect not received.

The number of certificates of exemption has risen from 72 in 1907 to 396 in 1911.

HAMPTON WICK.—Dr. Günther reports “the number of unvaccinated persons continues to increase and revaccination seems to be confined to persons entering the services or who are about to proceed to countries where smallpox is rife.

HENDON (URBAN) —Dr. Andrews reports the figures as to vaccination for the year ended December 31st, 1912, and they are as follows:—

Out of 960 children born—

547 were successfully vaccinated.

284 exempted by certificates of conscientious objection.

57 died unvaccinated.

38 had removed.

15 postponed.

3 insusceptible.

The number of certificates of conscientious objection has risen from 39 in 1907 to 284 in 1912.

WEALDSTONE.—Dr. G. Butler gives the following figures :—

Of 312 children born--

121 successfully vaccinated.

151 exempt by certificates of conscientious objection.

12 children died unvaccinated.

4 vaccination postponed.

15 not yet dealt with.

WILLESDEN.—Dr. Buchan gives a table showing the results from 1898 to 1912 inclusive. The figures for the last year are :—

Of 3,955 children born—

1,804 successfully vaccinated.

10 insusceptible.

1,020 exempted by certificates of conscientious objection.

227 children died unvaccinated.

53 vaccination postponed.

247 removed,

The number of exemption certificates has risen from 157 in 1907 to 1,020 in 1912.

Scarlet Fever.

The total number of cases of scarlet fever notified in 1912 was 2,996, which is equal to a case-rate of 2·5 per 1,000 persons living.

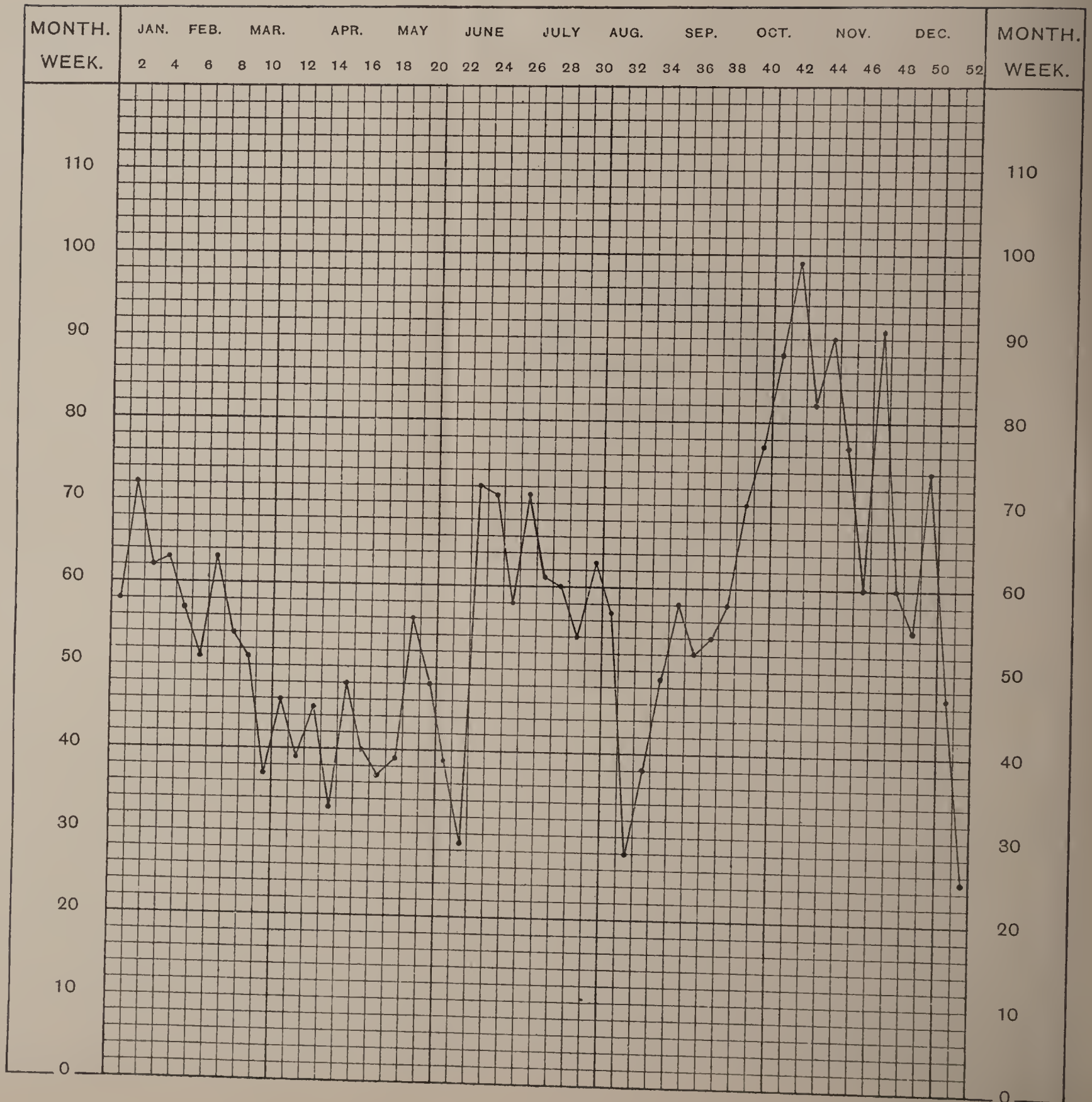
The corrected deaths were 26, which gives a death rate of 0·02 per 1,000 of the population and a fatality rate of 0·87.

On comparing these figures with those of previous years in the following table, it will be seen that not only was there slight prevalence of the complaint, but also that the disease was of a mild and non-fatal form.



SCARLET FEVER.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS, 1912.



Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever.

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Middlesex.					London.*		
Year.	Cases.	Deaths (corrected)	Case-rate	Death-rate	Case mortality per cent.	Case-rate	Death-rate
			Per 1,000 living.				
			Per 1,000 living.				
1901	3,461	61	4.33	0.076	1.76	4.06	0.13
1902	3,073	64	3.70	0.077	2.07	3.92	0.12
1903	2,753	59	3.21	0.068	2.14	2.72	0.08
1904	2,827	44	3.18	0.049	1.55	2.90	0.08
1905	2,901	42	3.15	0.045	1.44	4.17	0.12
1906	4,080	100	4.28	0.104	2.45	4.32	0.11
1907	4,335	97	4.39	0.098	2.23	5.46	0.14
1908	4,208	88	4.11	0.086	2.09	4.53	0.11
1909	4,283	82	4.04	0.077	1.91	3.58	0.08
1910	2,381	31	2.17	0.028	1.30	2.16	0.04
1911	2,462	29	2.17	0.025	1.17	2.32	0.04
1912	2,976	26	2.55	0.022	0.87	2.51	0.04

* From Annual Summary of Registrar-General.

In a majority of the reports comment is made on the fact that the cases of scarlet fever prevalent were of a mild and benign type, and many instances are quoted where spread of infection occurred owing to the existence of unrecognized and unnotified cases.

The parents in such instances had no suspicion that a child in the family which had appeared to be slightly indisposed was suffering from anything of an infectious character. This only appeared at a subsequent date, when, the occurrence of secondary cases of an undoubted nature, drew attention to the fact that the first sufferer was desquamating.

Reference may be made to the remarks of Medical Officers of Health on the subject of scarlet fever during 1912 in the following areas:—

ACTON.—Dr. Thomas draws attention to the mildness of the disease prevalent, and illustrates by specific cases the difficulty to which this gives rise in prevention of the spread of the disease, owing to the fact that some of those infected show such slight symptoms in the early stage that spread has occurred before it is known that the complaint is present in the family and before any action can be taken. Arising out of this, he discusses at length the doubts which have arisen as to the utility of isolation hospitals in stamping out scarlet fever. He shows, however, the need of these institutions, and states “in this district many of the inhabitants get their living in ways which would be interfered with by the occurrence of infectious disease in their households. There is hardly a laundry in the district which will allow an employé to come from an infected

household," and there are many other industries the workers in which would not be allowed to return to work until the patient is removed to hospital or is free from infection. Further, where such special circumstances do not exist, householders desire to be relieved "of the irksome precautions, prolonged quarantine, exclusion of children from school and other inconveniences which an attack of scarlet fever in the household involves." The proportion of cases removed to hospital was 76·5 per cent. He also enters into a detailed discussion as to "return" cases, and adduces some interesting statistics based on the experience of the district in 1912.

EDMONTON.—Dr. Lawrence refers to a localized outbreak of 20 cases at a large institution for crippled girls. He states "the milk supply was found blameless, and investigations made it appear probable that the disease had been imported by some clothing sent in by an inmate's friends."

HANWELL, HARROW, KINGSBURY, WEALDSTONE.—In each of these reports reference is made to the fact that owing to an increasing number of notifications of cases early in the year, special examination of all the children in the public elementary schools was made jointly by the Medical Officers of Health and the County School Medical Staff with a view to the discovery of slight or unrecognized cases.

In Wealdstone an unusually large number of cases of scarlet fever occurred, viz., 109. The disease was prevalent throughout the year, and was spread over the whole district. No common source of infection such as infected milk was traceable as the cause at any time.

Dr. Butler states that owing to the large number of cases, the District Council in June decided to appoint a nurse in order to deal with the cases by means of home isolation and treatment on the lines suggested by Dr. Milne. This treatment, he writes, "consists in rubbing the patient from head to foot twice a day for the first two or three weeks, according to the progress of the case, with pure eucalyptus oil; swabbing out the throat, nose and ears with 10 per cent. carbolic oil; rest in bed and a milk diet. The rubbing is continued once a day until the patient is discharged."

The period of treatment averaged five weeks, and in each instance the nurse carried out the treatment under the supervision of the doctor in attendance and the Medical Officer of Health.

The total number treated was 53, and no unsatisfactory complications occurred.

Only one secondary case occurred in any house, and this patient it is thought may have contracted infection before the first case came under treatment.

The average cost per patient is given at £2 5s. 8d., including the nurse's salary.

In the following table will be found the number of cases of and deaths from scarlet fever in each district.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1912.

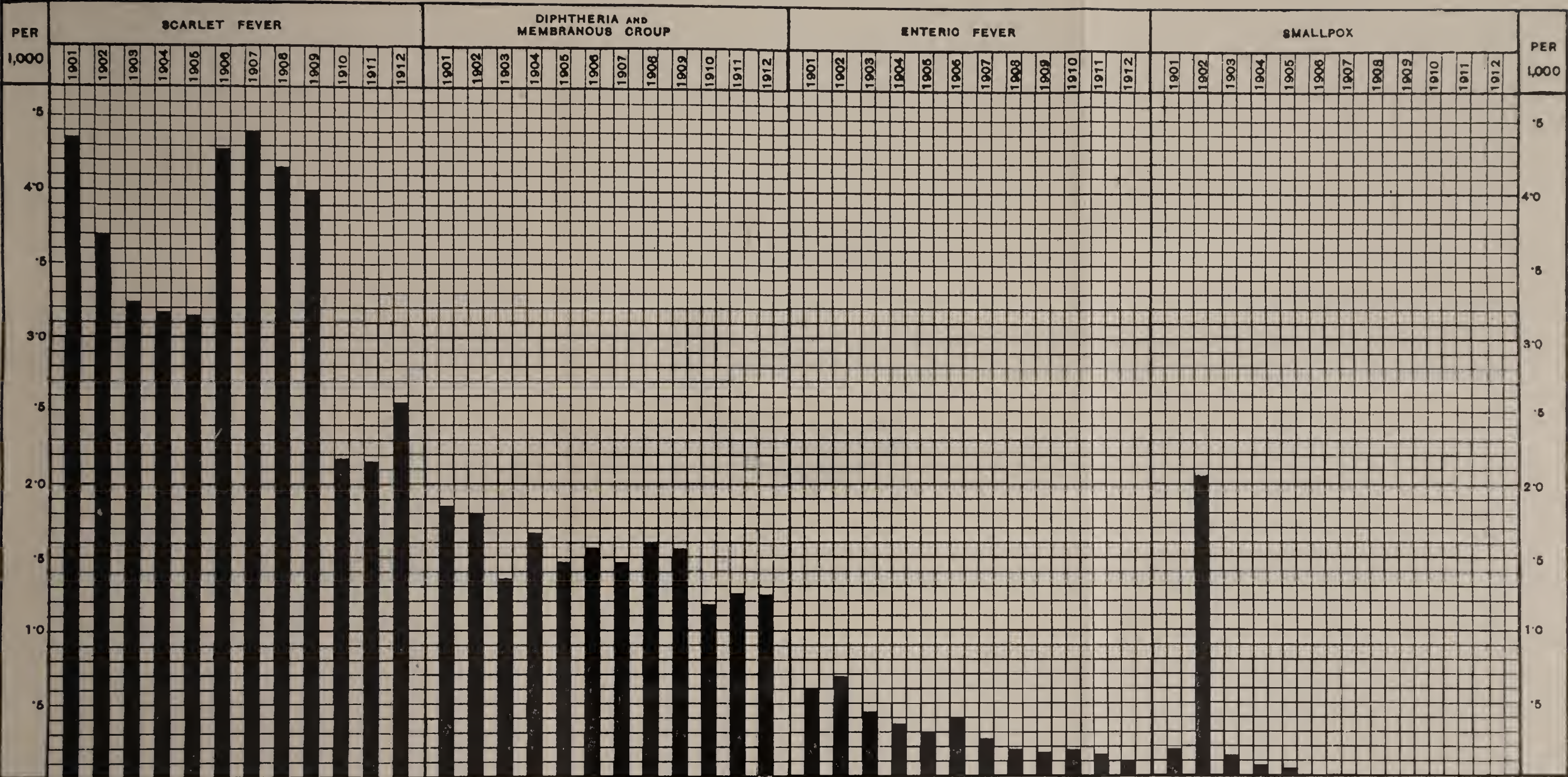


DIAGRAM 4,
SHOWING CASE-RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING OF CERTAIN NOTIFIED DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever, 1912.—Age Distribution of Cases and Deaths, together with Case- and Death-rates.

District.	Case-rate per 1,000 living.	CASES NOTIFIED.						DEATHS RECORDED.						Death-rate per 1,000 living.			
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5- 15.	15- 25.	25- 45.	45 and up.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5- 15.	15- 25.		25- 45.	45 and up.	
<i>Urban.</i>																	
Acton ..	5.35	315	2	81	189	19	23	1	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	0.08
Brentford ..	3.76	63	—	18	37	5	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.05
Chiswick ..	1.22	49	—	9	27	9	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	0.05
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	2.90	187	1	51	119	10	6	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	0.04
Edmonton ..	3.15	212	1	38	144	25	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	0.01
Enfield ..	1.71	98	—	23	67	7	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.34
Feltham ..	0.39	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finchley ..	1.67	70	—	17	45	4	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.02
Friern Barnet ..	1.48	23	—	3	15	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.07
Greenford ..	3.39	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton ..	1.80	17	—	4	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton Wick ..	0.40	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanwell ..	3.03	59	1	—	48	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrow ..	4.15	74	—	11	55	5	3*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayes ..	1.55	7	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hendon ..	3.50	147	2	46	85	8	6	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	0.04
Heston & Isleworth ..	2.12	98	1	24	60	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	1.61	138	4	30	80	15	8	1	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	0.03
Kingsbury ..	4.45	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Age 25-65.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

The total notifications of cases in 1912 was 1,471, which is equal to a case-rate of 1·26 per 1,000 persons living. The incidence of the disease during the year is one of the lowest since 1900.

The number of deaths was 107, or a death-rate per 1,000 population of 0·09, which is the lowest recorded since 1900.

The case mortality per cent. was 7·2, which is also the lowest recorded.

The figures since 1900 are given in the following table :—

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

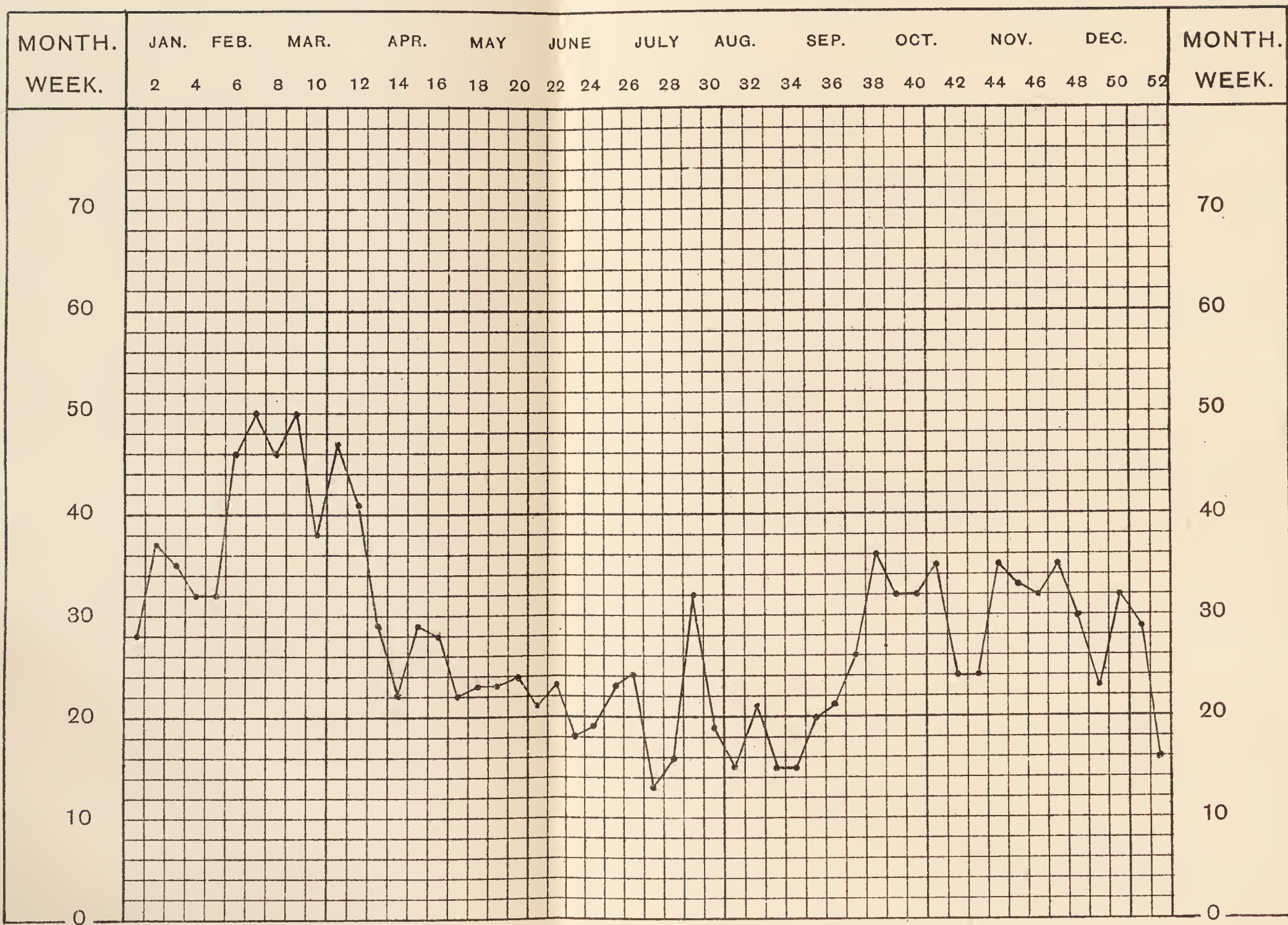
Year.	Middlesex.					London.*	
	Cases.	Corrected deaths.	Case-rate	Death-rate	Case mortality per cent.	Case-rate	Death-rate
			Per 1,000 living.			Per 1,000 living.	
1901	1,462	181	1·83	0·226	12·3	2·68	0·29
1902	1,495	218	1·80	0·265	14·5	2·31	0·25
1903	1,145	132	1·33	0·153	11·5	1·68	0·16
1904	1,480	139	1·67	0·156	9·3	1·56	0·16
1905	1,361	134	1·48	0·145	9·8	1·39	0·12
1906	1,498	141	1·57	0·147	9·3	1·71	0·15
1907	1,469	154	1·48	0·156	10·4	1·85	0·16
1908	1,641	152	1·60	0·148	9·2	1·64	0·15
1909	1,639	163	1·54	0·153	9·6	1·39	0·13
1910	1,302	97	1·18	0·088	7·4	1·13	0·09
1911	1,424	125	1·25	0·110	8·7	1·64	0·14
1912	1,471	107	1·26	0·092	7·2	1·58	0·10

* From Annual Summary of Registrar-General.



DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS, 1912.



Study of the foregoing figures shows not only that the year was characterized by a low incidence of diphtheria, but also that the type of the disease generally in the County was of a mild form.

There is evidence to show that the actual number of cases notified in the last two or three years includes cases which in previous years would not have been notified as suffering from diphtheria.

This is brought about by the increasing use which is being made of bacteriological examination of persons who are "contacts" to typical clinical cases of the disease. As a result of this, a considerable number of cases of a mild and non-fatal nature, and producing no symptoms or only those of a "cold in the head" or slight sore throat, are found to be really diphtheritic in origin and are notified as such.

Further, other "contacts" presenting no symptoms at all, are at times (when the occurrence of a case or cases amongst the scholars of a school leads to examination of whole classes of children) found, on bacteriological examination, to have the diphtheria bacillus present in their throats or noses.

Whilst the discovery of such cases tends to keep up the actual number of notified cases, it has also the effect of decreasing the case mortality.

During 1912 no localized outbreak of diphtheria which could be attributed to a common source of origin such as infected milk occurred in any district in the County. But it will be seen from the following abstracts from the

reports of Medical Officers of Health that in a few instances outbreaks occurred in schools and institutions due to the presence of a first obscure and indefinite case of disease. In each of such instances it is satisfactory to record that comprehensive and frequent examination of the "contacts," aided by the taking of swabs of nasal and throat secretion for bacteriological examination was successful in tracing the disease to its origin, and by indicating the steps which should be taken, speedily led to prevention of further spread of the complaint.

It cannot be too strongly impressed that on the occurrence of cases among the scholars of a school, the proper action to take is to keep the other scholars in attendance at school, so that they may be readily supervized, easily examined and suspicious cases discovered as early as possible.

By resorting to bacteriological examination of any child with a sore throat or nasal discharge, those suffering from the disease in a mild form, or those who are merely "carriers" of the bacillus of diphtheria can usually be promptly detected, and means can be taken to prevent spread of infection. Closure of a school, on the other hand, disperses the children, they cannot possibly be kept under supervision and frequent examination, and on re-opening of the school some will probably still be in an infective condition, owing to the fact that it has not been possible to take steps to treat them.

The following remarks and comments on diphtheria have been abstracted from the reports relating to the separate districts:—

EDMONTON.—A localized outbreak of diphtheria occurred amongst the scholars attending one of the public elementary schools during the first quarter of the year. The Medical Officer of Health states that the infection commenced by the bringing together of children at three entertainments at the end of January, and apparently was then imported into the school. The Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer advised closure of the school. After reassembling all cases of sore throat amongst those attending the school were notified by the head teachers; these were examined bacteriologically, and several "carriers" of the bacillus were discovered. After this the outbreak ceased. The drains of the school were reconstructed.

ENFIELD.—The Medical Officer of Health records a considerable decrease in the prevalence of diphtheria compared with the average of the previous five years. He states that in investigating cases he finds, as the result of bacteriological examination, that in many instances the source of infection was contact with an apparently healthy child having the diphtheria bacillus in the throat or nasal mucous membrane.

HAMPTON WICK.—A small outbreak of 7 cases occurred in an institution, namely, one of the Scattered Homes for Children, under the care of the Poor Law Guardians.

SOUTHALL-NORWOOD.—In this district a limited outbreak took place at a large residential institution known as the St. Marylebone Schools, which is situated in Southall. The first case was a child who died from an obscure cause, but on post-mortem examination was found to have suffered from laryngeal diphtheria. Within a fortnight 5 other cases were notified. On examination of the children by the Medical Officer of the Institution, 2 children were then found to be suffering from chronic nasal discharge

which was of diphtheritic origin. Further examination of all the children in the Infant Department, aided by bacteriological examination, discovered 6 others to be affected, of which 3 were suffering from a nasal form of the disease. As a result of this, examination was again made and 11 children were then notified, and in 9 of these the complaint was nasal in character. Spread of the disease then ceased.

Dr. Windle, the Medical Officer of Health, quotes other instances occurring in the public elementary schools where, as the result of bacteriological examination, children in an infective condition were found, either by himself or the School Medical Staff of the County Council.

STAINES (URBAN).—Dr. Tothill recommends his authority to make provision for the free examination by bacteriological means of all cases regarded by practitioners as suspicious.

TWICKENHAM.—Dr. Dupont, commenting on the fact that during the last two years a considerable increase in the number of notifications of diphtheria has taken place, attributes this in part to the fact that during this period many more swabs for bacteriological examination of suspicious cases have been taken by practitioners and in connection with the work of school medical inspection. By this means it has been possible to diagnose many mild and indefinite cases of sore throat as being due to diphtheria.

He reports an outbreak at the Police Orphanage situated in the district. Twelve cases occurred within a week. The milk supply could not be inculpated and the drainage of the institution was found to be satisfactory. But it appears that sore throats have been unusually prevalent amongst the children in the last few years. Very complete

investigation was made into the outbreak and as result of the steps taken it was promptly checked.

The disease also occurred in sporadic form amongst scholars at some of the elementary schools and in connection with these Dr. Dupont rightly attaches importance to the most effectual way of dealing with such occurrences, viz., the repeated examination of scholars at the schools after a case is known to have been in attendance. He writes: "The procedure adopted has been for the School Nurse or the School Medical Officer or both to visit the class daily for twelve days and examine the throats of every child in the affected class, at once swabbing and excluding any doubtful case." Fifty-nine swabs were taken on these occasions and 8 cases were thus discovered and removed to the Isolation Hospital.

UXBRIDGE (URBAN).—In this district diphtheria was prevalent towards the end of the year, and when it was observed, from the system of notification in force in connection with the medical inspection of school children, that the disease was chiefly occurring in connection with one of the public elementary schools under the County Council, the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer made several examinations jointly of all the scholars in the affected classes, and took swabs of all doubtful cases. In this way several unrecognized cases were discovered.

WOOD GREEN.—Dr. Slater Jones reports that as the result of investigation, following on the occurrence of eight cases in one school, a boy in attendance was found to be suffering from nasal diphtheria. His parents had regarded him as merely suffering from a cold.

The figures relating to each district are given in the next table.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), 1912.—Age Distribution of Cases and Deaths, together with Case- and Death-rates.

District.	Case-rate per 1,000 living.	CASES NOTIFIED.						DEATHS RECORDED.						Death-rate per 1,000 living.			
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5- 15.	15- 25.	25- 45.	45 and up.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5- 15.	15- 25.		25- 45.	45 and up.	
Urban—																	
Acton	1·69	100	—	39	46	6	9	—	8	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	0·13
Brentford	1·25	21	—	6	7	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiswick	0·62	25	—	4	15	3	3	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	0·04
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	0·86	56	—	11	34	4	5	2	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	0·06
Edmonton	2·02	136	3	38	84	5	5	1	13	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	0·19
Enfield	1·34	77	—	17	51	6	3	—	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	0·12
Feltham	0·98	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0·19
Finchley	1·79	75	—	21	46	3	4	1	9	—	3	4	1	1	—	—	0·21
Friern Barnet	0·51	8	—	2	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0·07
Greenford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton	0·31	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	0·10
Hampton Wick	2·85	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanwell	1·90	37	—	10	20	4	3	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	0·10
Harrow	0·78	14	—	—	7	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	0·16
Hayes	0·44	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hendon	0·88	37	1	13	19	2	2	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	0·09
Heston & Isleworth	0·56	25	—	7	14	2	2	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	0·09

Enteric Fever (Typhoid).

The number of cases in each year since 1900 is shown in the following table.

The total cases numbered 110, or a case-rate of 0·10 per 1,000 living persons.

The deaths were 25 in number, equal to a death-rate of 0·02.

Enteric Fever.

Middlesex.						London.*	
Year.	Cases.	Deaths corrected.	Case-rate	Death-rate	Case mortality per cent.	Case-rate	Death-rate
			Per 1,000 persons living.			Per 1,000 persons living.	
1901	482	86	0·60	0·107	17·3	0·70	0·11
1902	575	106	0·69	0·127	18·4	0·73	0·12
1903	356	51	0·41	0·059	14·2	0·51	0·08
1904	302	46	0·34	0·051	15·2	0·41	0·06
1905	281	51	0·30	0·055	18·1	0·33	0·05
1906	386	52	0·40	0·054	13·5	0·34	0·06
1907	228	38	0·23	0·038	16·6	0·29	0·04
1908	199	39	0·19	0·038	19·6	0·28	0·05
1909	179	27	0·16	0·025	15·0	0·22	0·03
1910	198	39	0·18	0·035	19·7	0·26	0·04
1911	172	28	0·15	0·024	16·3	0·23	0·03
1912	118	25	0·10	0·021	21·2	0·16	0·03

* From the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General.

It will be noted that since 1900 there has, with the exception of 1906, been a steady yearly decline in the number of cases notified.

In no district did any localized outbreak take place. The highest numbers recorded are 14, 13, and 12, but in each instance the case incidence is small.

In the case of Edmonton, 9 out of 12 cases were notified from the Union Infirmary which is situated in the district, and these, Dr. Lawrence reports, were not residents of Edmonton. The actual number amongst residents, viz., 3, shows a marked decrease compared with the notifications in previous years.

Of the total number of cases notified in the County, the result of investigation goes to show that in 14 the infection was contracted outside the County, in most instances whilst the patient was absent from home for a holiday.

In 8 cases there was strong evidence indicating that the consumption of shell-fish gave rise to the disease.

The details as to cases in each district are given in the following table :—

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1912.

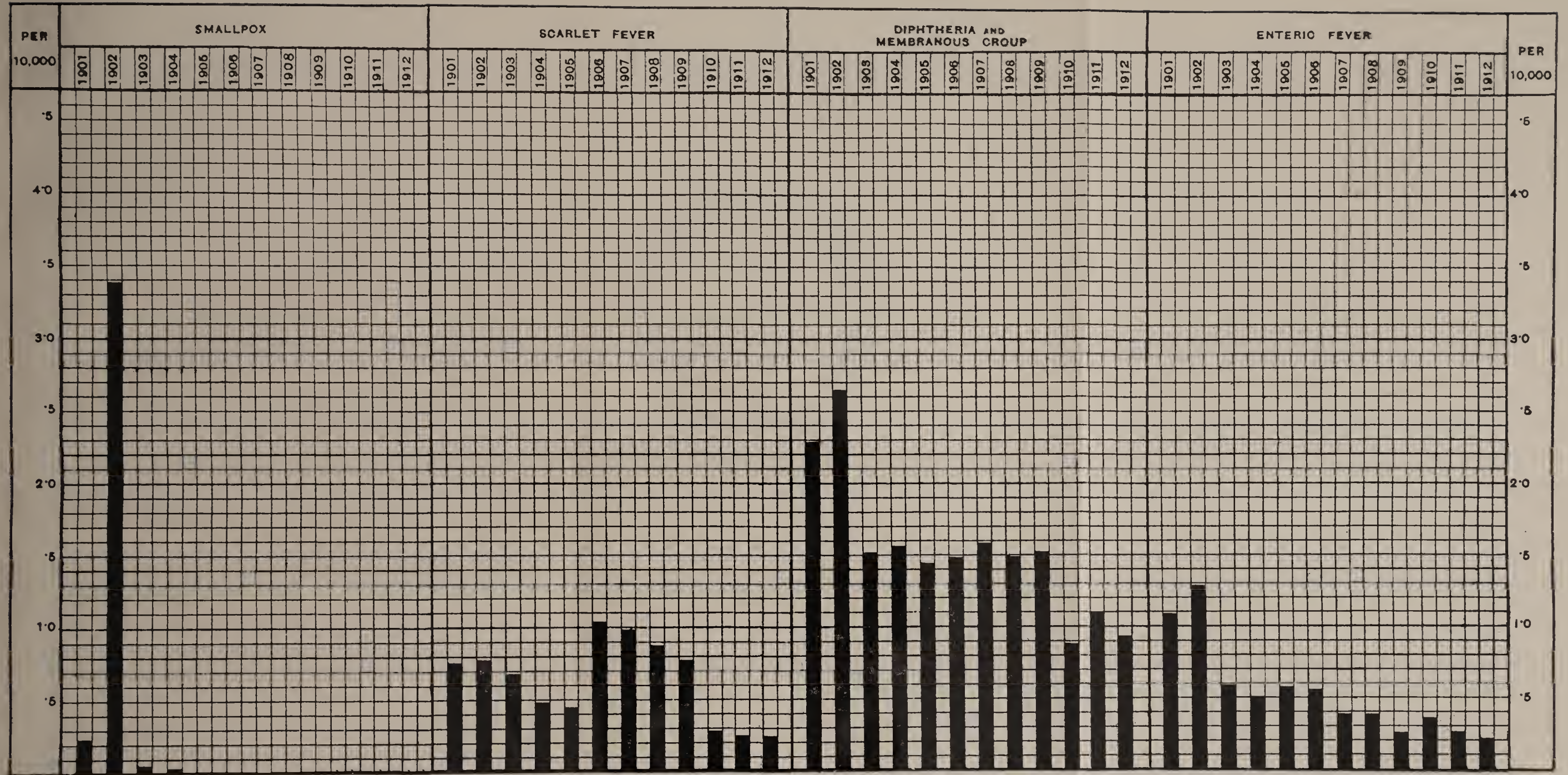


DIAGRAM 5,
SHOWING DEATH-RATES PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING.

Puerperal Fever.

The cases of this disease notified were 69 in number, equal to a case-rate of 2·5 on the registered births. The following table shows the number in each year since 1900 :—

Puerperal Fever.

Year.	Cases notified.	Deaths (corrected).	Case-rate per 1,000 Births registered.
1901	35	35	1·5
1902	42	38	1·7
1903	48	37	1·9
1904	56	46	2·1
1905	53	45	2·0
1906	56	38	2·0
1907	53	41	1·9
1908	46	34	1·6
1909	56	38	2·0
1910	41	19	1·5
1911	70	33	2·5
1912	69	27	2·5

Further reference to this complaint will be found in a later section of the report dealing with the administration of the Midwives Act.

The number of cases and deaths in each district will be found in the following table :—

Puerperal Fever, 1912.

District.					Cases notified.	Deaths.
<i>Urban.</i>						
Acton ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Brentford ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Chiswick ..	..	..	..	..	6	3
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Edmonton ..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Enfield ..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Feltham ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Finchley ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Friern Barnet ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Greenford ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Hampton ..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Hampton Wick ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Hanwell ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Harrow ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hayes ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Hendon..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Heston and Isleworth..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Kingsbury ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Southall-Norwood ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Southgate ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Staines ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Sunbury ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Teddington ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Tottenham ..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Twickenham ..	..	..	..	..	6	3
Uxbridge ..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Wealdstone ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Wembley ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Willesden ..	..	..	..	..	10	3
Wood Green ..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Yiewsley ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
<i>Rural.</i>						
Hendon ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
South Mimms ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Staines ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Uxbridge ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	69	27

Typhus, Relapsing Fever, Cholera.

No deaths from any of these complaints occurred, nor were any cases reported.

Erysipelas.

The number of notifications of this disease during recent years has been as follows :—

Erysipelas.

Year.			Cases.	Deaths corrected.
1901	..	..	641	27
1902	..	..	691	36
1903	..	..	591	28
1904	..	..	661	42
1905	..	..	655	31
1906	..	..	793	25
1907	..	..	644	18
1908	..	..	641	22
1909	..	..	664	27
1910	..	..	652	17
1911	..	..	727	24
1912	..	..	684	27

The distribution of these cases amongst the different districts is shown in the next table :—

Measles.

The total number of deaths in 1912 in the County due to this complaint, viz., 155, is, with one exception, the lowest since 1900. This number is equal to a death-rate of 0·13 per 1,000.

The number of deaths in each year since 1900 is given in the following table:—

Measles.

Year.	Corrected deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 persons.
1901	174	0·21
1902	275	0·33
1903	249	0·29
1904	331	0·37
1905	176	0·19
1906	247	0·25
1907	258	0·26
1908	222	0·21
1909	348	0·32
1910 .. .	101	0·09
1911	436	0·38
1912	155	0·13

In the diagram the death-rate from measles is shown in graphic form for each year since 1900.

It will be noted from the next table that in 13 districts no death from measles was recorded, and that in no single district was the number relatively large. The absence of measles in an epidemic form is noteworthy throughout the whole area of the County.

Of the total number of deaths, namely, 155, the largest number took place amongst children aged two to three years; the next highest was amongst infants under one year of age.

*Measles.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the
year 1912.*

District.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2.	2-5.	5- 15.	15- 25.	25- 45.	45- 65.	65 and up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Urban.</i>									
Acton	13	—	5	7	1	—	—	—	—
Brentford	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chiswick	7	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Edmonton	15	2	8	4	1	—	—	—	—
Enfield	14	3	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Feltham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finchley	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Friern Barnet	6	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
Greenford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton Wick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanwell	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Harrow	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hendon	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heston & Isleworth	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	5	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Kingsbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southall-Norwood	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Southgate	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Staines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunbury	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teddington	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tottenham	22	6	7	7	2	—	—	—	—
Twickenham	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wealdstone	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wembley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willesden	35	9	10	14	2	—	—	—	—
Wood Green	8	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	—
Yiewsley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rural.</i>									
Hendon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Mimms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staines	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	155	32	54	54	14	1	—	—	—

Whooping Cough.

The deaths and death-rates for the last few years are as follows :—

Whooping Cough.

Year.			Deaths (corrected).	Death-rate per 1,000.
1901	..	..	238	0·29
1902	..	..	225	0·27
1903	..	..	363	0·42
1904	..	..	172	0·19
1905	..	..	324	0·35
1906	..	..	179	0·18
1907	..	..	341	0·34
1908	..	..	163	0·16
1909	..	..	222	0·21
1910	..	..	177	0·16
1911	..	..	258	0·22
1912	..	..	219	0·18

The total number shows a small decrease compared with the deaths in 1911. It will be noted, however, that throughout the period since 1900 the death rate from this disease has not decreased to any great extent. At times of undue prevalence, such as in 1903, 1905, and 1907, the mortality increases markedly.

In a few of the district reports it is recorded that whooping cough was prevalent at one or other period of the year, but not to any marked extent.

The difficulty of obtaining control over the spread of

infection in whooping cough is considerable, owing to the fact that often the earliest intimation of its presence is obtained from the death returns

The deaths recorded in each area are given in the following table:—

Whooping Cough, 1912.—Deaths.

District.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
<i>Urban.</i>									
Acton.. ..	12	5	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Brentford	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiswick	9	2	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	8	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Edmonton	23	13	7	3	—	—	—	—	—
Enfield	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Feltham	8	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Finchley	7	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Friern-Barnet	6	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Greenford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton Wick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanwell	9	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Harrow	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayes	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hendon	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heston and Isleworth	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southall-Norwood ..	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southgate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staines	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunbury	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teddington	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tottenham	38	22	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Twickenham.. ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wealdstone	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wembley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willesden	28	10	7	10	1	—	—	—	—
Wood Green	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yiewsley	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rural.</i>									
Hendon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Mimms	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staines	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1912.

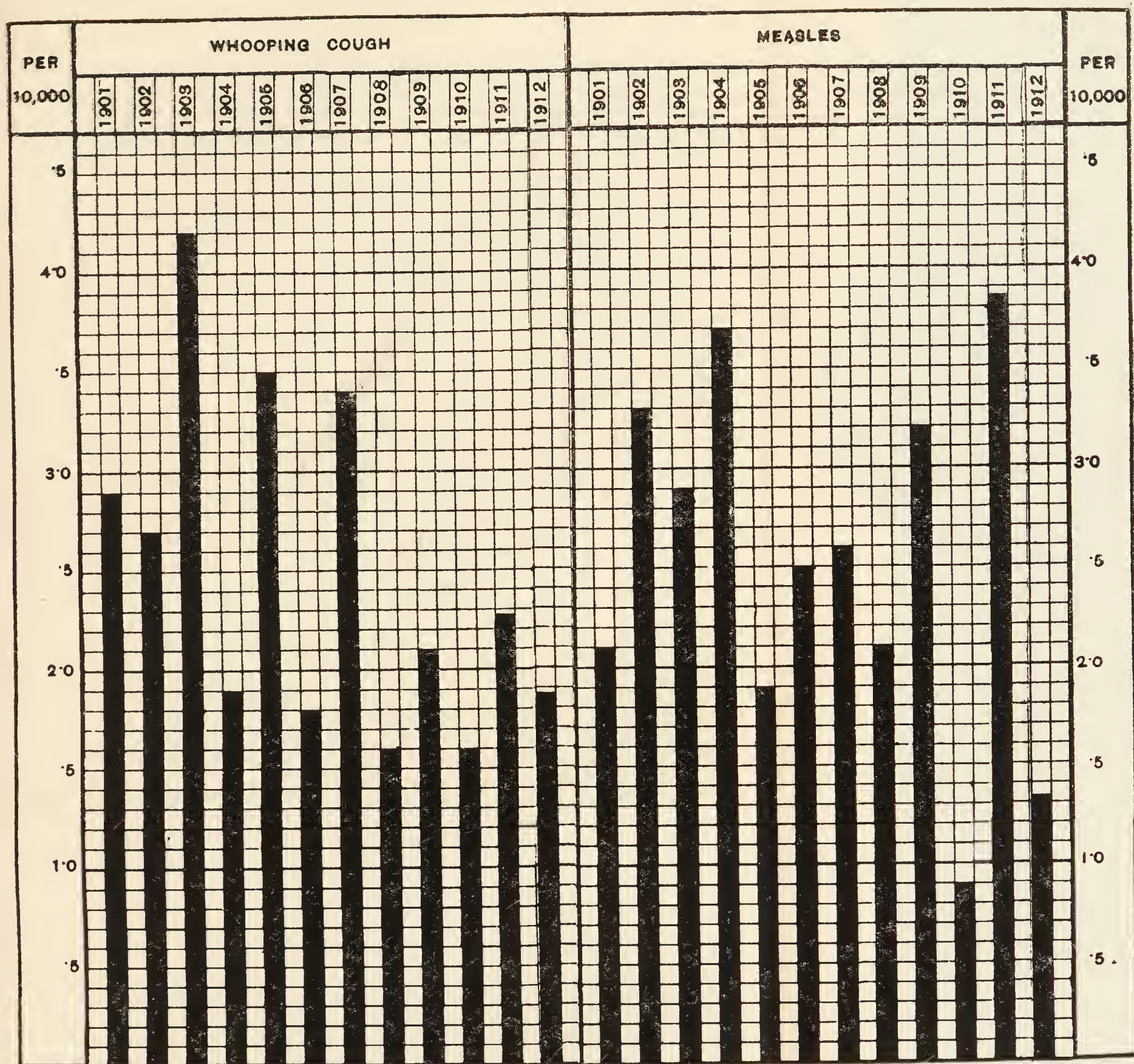


DIAGRAM 6,
SHOWING DEATH-RATES PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING.

Diarrhœa.

In the following table the deaths at all ages from diarrhœa are set out:—

Diarrhœa.

Year.	Deaths (corrected).	Death-rate per 1,000 living.
1901	723	0·90
1902	465	0·56
1903	449	0·52
1904	1,128	1·26
1905	547	0·59
1906	1,106	1·15
1907	275	0·27
1908	457	0·44
1909	297	0·28
1910	146	0·13
1911	1,357	1·19
1912	198	0·17

It will be seen that the number of deaths, and the death-rate per 1,000 persons living, is one of the lowest recorded during the period since 1900.

A low death-rate was general throughout the County, and this is no doubt due largely to the cool summer which prevailed.

At the same time it is to be noted that during the last few years increasing attention has been given by the appointment of Health Visitors and female Sanitary Inspectors to matters of domestic hygiene and to giving instructions to mothers as to how to bring up their infants. It is not possible to show in figures the influence that this has had in preventing infant deaths, but there is little doubt that this work has played part in reducing the number of infant deaths from diarrhoeal complaints.

The number of infant deaths from this complaint is set out in the following table :—

Diarrhœa—Deaths under one year of age.

Year.			Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.
1901	..	..	600	26·6
1902	..	..	385	16·1
1903	..	..	346	13·6
1904	..	..	922	34·9
1905	..	..	453	17·0
1906	..	..	883	32·6
1907	..	..	225	8·1
1908	..	..	358	12·8
1909	..	..	247	8·9
1910	..	..	126	4·6
1911	..	..	1,053	38·5
1912	..	..	156	5·6

Phthisis and other Tuberculous Disease.

The deaths and death-rates from phthisis, or tuberculosis of the lungs, and from all forms of tuberculosis are given in the following table for 1912 and the preceding eleven years :—

Year.	Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		All Forms of Tuberculosis.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.
1901	752	0·94	1,139	1·42
1902	843	1·01	1,277	1·54
1903	788	0·91	1,221	1·42
1904	993	1·11	1,428	1·60
1905	858	0·93	1,230	1·33
1906	876	0·91	1,291	1·35
1907	888	0·89	1,257	1·26
1908	899	0·88	1,267	1·23
1909	876	0·82	1,264	1·19
1910	794	0·72	1,187	1·08
1911	853	0·75	1,202	1·06
1912	896	0·76	1,191	1·02

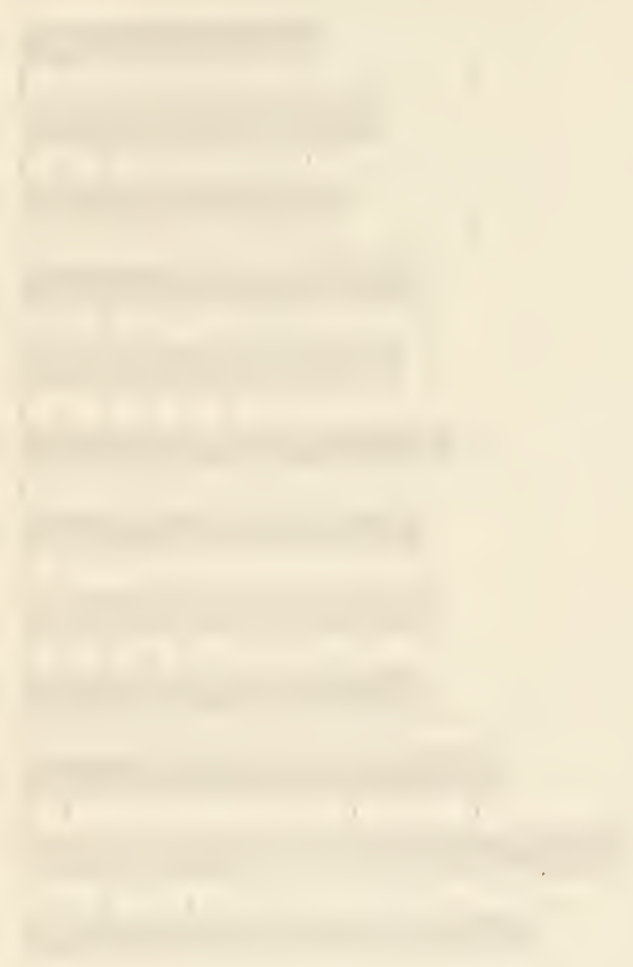
On the 1st January, 1912, a new Order of the Local Government Board, making it compulsory upon every medical practitioner to notify all cases of consumption or pulmonary tuberculosis, came into force. This was an extension of two previous orders referred to fully in last year's report, viz., the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, and an extending order issued in March, 1911, which provided for partial notification of such cases.

The total number of notifications of pulmonary consumption made in each district during 1912, together with the number of deaths, is set out in the following table :—

Phthisis and other Tuberculous Disease, 1912.

Dis'trict.					Deaths from <i>all</i> forms of Tuberculosis.	Notifications of Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
<i>Urban.</i>						
Acton ..	..	..	..	..	55	117
Brentford ..	..	..	..	..	27	0
Chiswick ..	..	..	..	..	46	103
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	..	..	..	..	51	118
Edmonton ..	..	..	..	..	80	228
Enfield ..	..	..	..	..	55	0
Feltham ..	..	..	..	..	7	17
Finchley ..	..	..	..	..	34	88
Friern Barnet ..	..	..	..	..	12	20
Greenford ..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Hampton ..	..	..	..	..	7	25
Hampton Wick ..	..	..	..	..	3	7
Hanwell ..	..	..	..	..	22	69
Harrow ..	..	..	..	..	11	27
Hayes ..	..	..	..	..	6	16
Hendon ..	..	..	..	..	34	107
Heston and Isleworth ..	..	..	..	..	43	125
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	..	..	..	..	60	164
Kingsbury ..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Ruislip-Northwood ..	..	..	..	..	4	15
Southall-Norwood ..	..	..	..	..	25	64
Southgate ..	..	..	..	..	27	64
Staines ..	..	..	..	..	3	8
Sunbury ..	..	..	..	..	5	10
Teddington ..	..	..	..	..	15	31
Tottenham ..	..	..	..	..	202	408
Twickenham ..	..	..	..	..	27	97
Uxbridge ..	..	..	..	..	12	22
Wealdstone ..	..	..	..	..	18	32
Wembley ..	..	..	..	..	7	16
Willesden ..	..	..	..	..	188	487
Wood Green	58	164
Yiewsley	4	8
<i>Rural.</i>						
Hendon	9	26
South Mimms	2	5
Staines	18	45
Uxbridge	13	23

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COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1912.

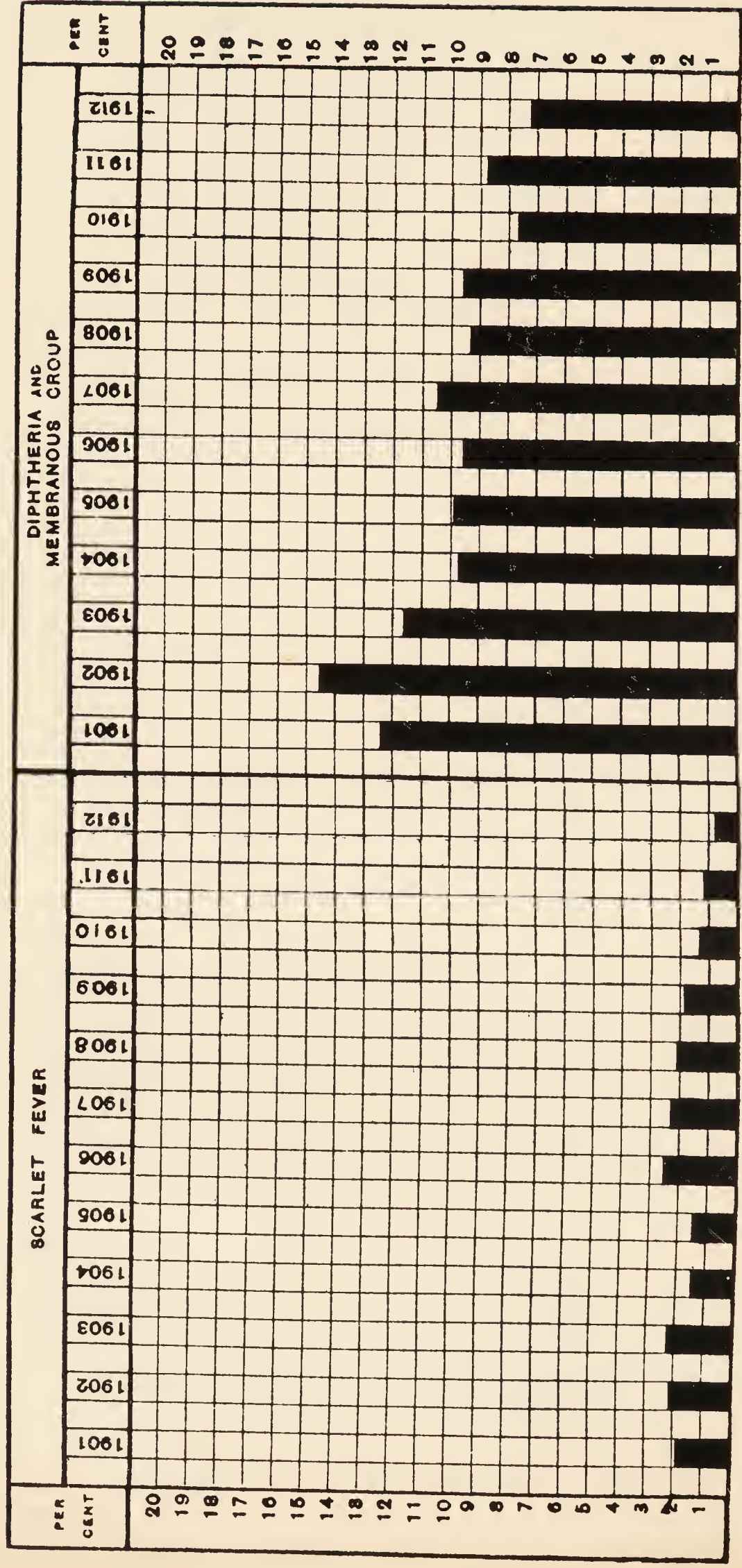


DIAGRAM 7,
SHOWING MORTALITY PER CENT. OF CASES NOTIFIED.

The issue of Regulations making all cases of pulmonary consumption notifiable from January 1st, 1912, as an attempt to deal more effectively with this disease was supplemented by the passage at the end of 1911 of the National Insurance Act, which contains special provisions for dealing with all forms of tuberculosis, and of the Finance Act, 1911, which provides a sum of £1,500,000, to be distributed as grants in aid of the provision of Sanatoria and other Institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Soon after the commencement of 1912, a Departmental Committee was appointed to report "upon the consideration of general policy in respect of the problem of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom, in its preventive, curative and other aspects, which should guide the Government and local bodies in making or aiding provision for the treatment of tuberculosis in sanatoria, or other institutions or otherwise."

This Departmental Committee shortly afterwards issued an Interim Report, and recommended that schemes should be formulated for County or County Borough areas.

As result of this a scheme for dealing with tuberculosis by the County Council was drawn up and eventually adopted and approved by the Local Government Board.

This scheme was framed on the lines of the recommendations contained in the report of the Departmental Committee, as applied to the conditions in Middlesex, and makes provisions for:—

(A) *Dispensary Treatment :*

The County has been divided into Five Dispensary Areas, as follows :

Area 1. Tottenham, Edmonton, Enfield ; pop. : 258,621.

Area 2.—Hornsey, Wood Green, Southgate, Friern Barnet, Finchley, Hendon (urban), South Mimms ; pop. : 263,548.

Area 3.—Willesden, Kingsbury, Hendon (rural), Wembley, Wealdstone, Harrow, Ruislip-Northwood ; pop. : 215,162.

Area 4.—Acton, Ealing, Hanwell, Greenford, Southall-Norwood, Hayes, Yiewsley, Uxbridge (urban), Uxbridge (rural) ; pop. : 193,476.

Area 5.—Chiswick, Brentford, Heston and Isleworth, Twickenham, Teddington, Hampton Wick, Hampton, Sunbury, Feltham, Staines (urban), Staines (rural) ; pop. : 195,887.

B. *Institutional treatment, comprising—*

- (1) Hospital accommodation.
- (2) Sanatorium accommodation.

The full details of the scheme, together with estimates as to cost, were set out in a report dated June, 1912, from the Public Health Committee to the County Council.

After conferences had been held with representatives of the different local sanitary authorities in the County, an amended scheme, on the lines set out in this report, was again considered by the County Council and finally adopted and submitted to the Local Government Board for their approval.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1912.

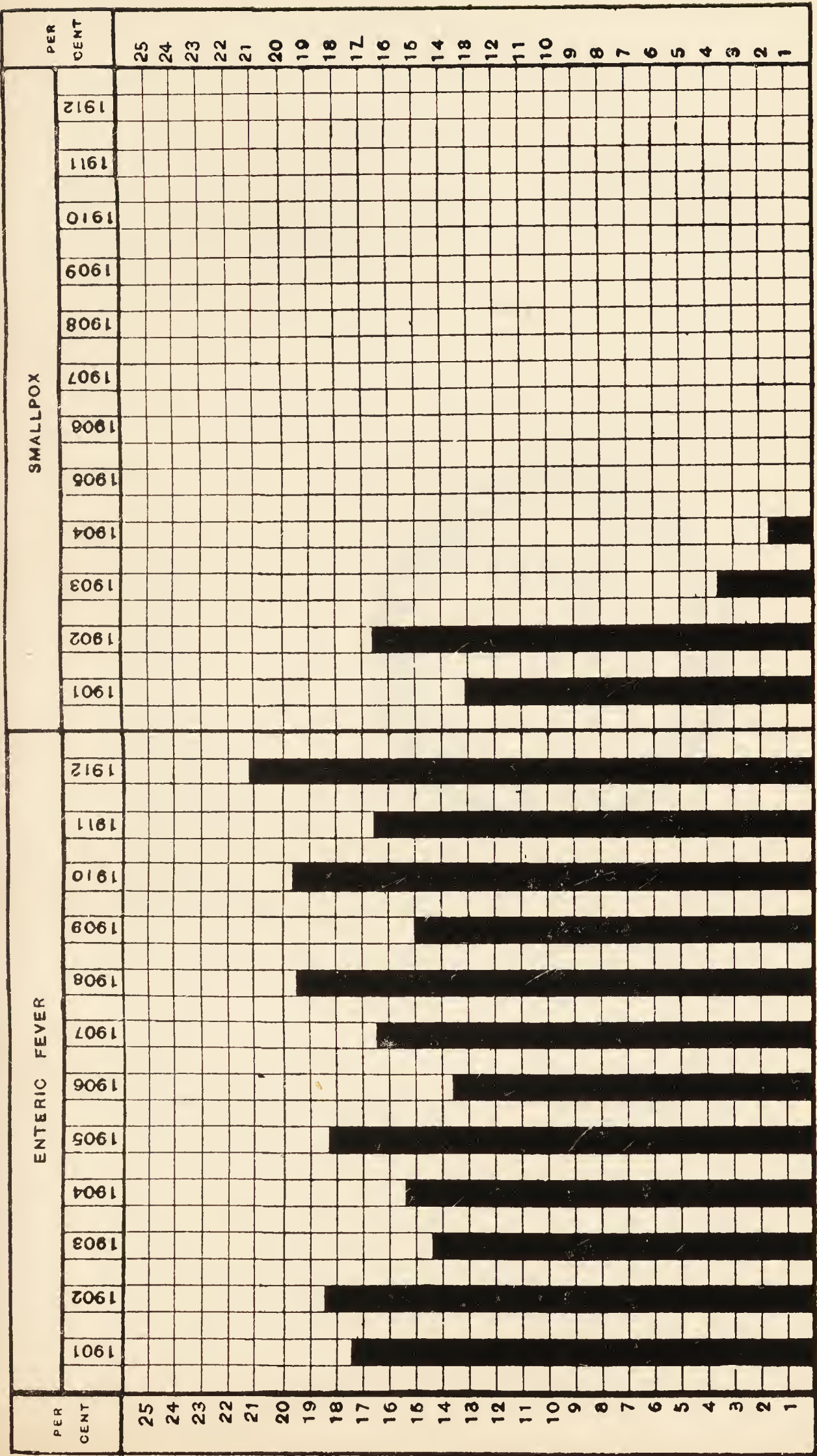


DIAGRAM 8,
SHOWING MORTALITY PER CENT. OF CASES NOTIFIED.



Cancer.

In the following table are shown the number of deaths, and the death-rates due to all forms of cancer amongst residents in the County :—

Cancer.

Year.			Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.
1901	..	..	642	0·80
1902	..	..	665	0·80
1903	..	..	731	0·85
1904	..	..	712	0·80
1905	..	..	788	0·85
1906	..	..	836	0·87
1907	..	..	856	0·86
1908	..	..	873	0·85
1909	..	..	962	0·90
1910	..	..	914	0·83
1911	..	..	1,005	0·88
1912	..	..	1,090	0·93

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

With a view to bringing the information as to isolation hospital accommodation up to date, special inquiry was made just after the close of the year 1911. The information obtained from Medical Officers of Health on that occasion, amended by any additional information given in the Annual Reports for 1912, is set out in the following account. The facts as to hospital provision are given under two heads:—

(1) Hospitals for ordinary infectious diseases.

(2) Hospitals for smallpox.

(1) HOSPITALS FOR ORDINARY INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The information is set out in tabular form in the case of those districts which have already provided hospitals either singly or in combination.

Information as to other districts is given in the notes following the table, so far as such information is contained in the annual reports of each Medical Officer of Health.

Hospital Provision.

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Acton.</i> 4 acres. Room for extension.	Permanent; 1 pavilion erected of ferro-con- crete.	4 pavilions — (a) 34 beds, scarlet fever; (b) 14 beds, scarlet fever; (c) 14 beds, diphtheria; (d) observation ward of 3 rooms with accom- modation for 2, 2, and 1 beds respectively. The latter used for observation pur- poses and enteric fever patients.	Yes. In the adminis- trative block there is accommodation for 9 nurses and 4 maids. A cottage has been rented close to the hospital which has accom- modation for 6 nurses and 4 maids.	Brick laundry, am- bulance shed, disin- fectory and mortuary buildings. No por- ter's lodge. Alliot's Manlove, Alliot's steam disinfecting apparatus.	Steam for heating, &c., obtained from refuse des- tructor. Cases admitted from other districts when accommo- dation permits.
<i>Brentford.</i> 1½ acres, about. No room for extension.	1 permanent brick building. 1 corrugated iron building.	(1) Brick building, 3 wards, 28 beds — scarlet fever. (2) Iron building, 2 wards, 8 beds — diphtheria.	Yes. Accommodation for 1 matron, 4 nurses, 2 maids.	Brick building for laundry and steam disinfectory. Corru- gated iron building for mortuary and ambulance. Also a discharge block. Steam disinfecting apparatus.	2 cases of Dip- theria and 1 case of Scarlet Fever were admitted from Isleworth Infirmary dur- ing 1912.

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Chiswick.</i> About 3 acres. Area for fur- ther exten- sion.	Permanent brick structures.	2 large wards for 16 adult patients—scarlet fever; 2 small wards for 4 adult patients—diphtheria or en- teric fever, as required.	Yes. Consists of 2 sitting-rooms, 4 bed- rooms, kitchen, &c.	Laundry, ambulance, mortuary, and dis- infecting buildings in 1 block. Porter's lodge (2 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, &c.). Washington Lyons' steam apparatus.	Cases from Slough are admitted.
<i>Ealing.</i> About 3 acres.	Yes. Permanent brick structures.	2 pavilions containing 54 beds for scarlet fever; each pavilion contains 2 large and 2 small wards. 1 pa- vilion for enteric fever and diphtheria, containing 4 wards and 6 beds each for enteric and diphtheria. 1 pavilion of 11 beds (2	Separate administra- tive block contain- ing dining-room, matron's sitting- room, dispensary, housemaid's pantry, kitchen, scullery and larders, matron's bedroom, 4 nurses'	Laundry and disin- fecting block; am- bulance and mor- tuary block; dis- charge block; por- ter's lodge, contain- ing 2 rooms for porter, 1 waiting room, 3 bedrooms	Patients are taken in from Han- well Urban Dis- trict when there is room to spare.

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Hampton.</i> 7 acres. $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres at pre- sent in use.	Permanent brick structures.	1 pavilion block of 4 wards, with 2 kitchens, 2 bath- rooms and lavatory accom- modation. 1 ward—4 beds (adults). 3 wards—2 beds each (adults). Scarlet fever —2 wards. Diphtheria—2 wards. One of the latter used for enteric fever as occasion requires.	Yes. 1st floor—3 bedrooms and bath- room. Ground floor—sitting - room office, kitchen and scullery.	Laundry and dis- infecting rooms, mortuary, ambu- lance house, porter's lodge with discharg- ing wards attached. Washington Lyons' steam disinfecter.	Patients are ad- mitted from Kingston, and occasionally from Tedding- ton and Hamp- ton Wick; such admissions being left to the discretion of the Medical Superintendent.
<i>Hampton Wick</i>	See Hampton	and notes at end of Table.	--	—	—
<i>Hanwell</i> ..	See Ealing and	notes at end of Table.	—	—	—

<i>Harrow.</i> Nearly 1½ acres. No room for further extension. Sewage farm adjoins hospital.	Permanent brick buildings.	2 separate ward pavilions. 2 wards for scarlet fever cases. Accommodation, 10 and 5 patients respectively. 2 wards for diphtheria or typhoid cases. Accommodation, 6 and 3 cases respectively.	Yes. Matron's room, nurses' room, servants' room, 1 matron's bedroom, 3 nurses' bedrooms, 2 servants' bedrooms, and general offices.	Laundry and disinfection ambulances, disinfecting carts, and mortuary. No porter's lodge. Thresh's saturated steam disinfectant.	Cases not admitted from other districts. The Council have decided to erect a new laundry and a new discharge block.
<i>Hayes</i>	See Uxbridge Joint Hospital Board.		—	—	—
<i>Hendon Urban.</i> The present temporary hospital occupies a site of ¾ acre. 2 acres have been approved by the Local Government Board for a permanent hospital.	Temporary corrugated iron and wood.	2. 1 containing 3 wards and small observation ward for scarlet fever; 17 beds. 1 containing 2 wards for diphtheria; 8 beds.	No separate administration block. Matron's room and 3 small bedrooms.	Laundry, ambulance shed and mortuary attached. Washington Lyon apparatus.	Cases admitted occasionally to oblige other districts. The provision of a permanent hospital jointly with Finchley has been decided on.

District. Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Heston and Isleworth</i> Present site about 3½ acres. Area for further extension about 6 acres.	Permanent brick structures.	4 pavilions. Scarlet fever pavilion—2 large wards and 2 small wards; 28 patients at 1,500 cub. ft. per patient, or 22 patients at 2,000 cub. ft. per patient. Con- valescent pavilion—2 wards and day room; 14 patients at 1,500 cub. ft. per patient and using beds in day room. 8 patients at 2,000 cub. ft. per patient and not using beds in day room. Diph- theria and enteric pavilion— 2 large wards and 2 small wards; 14 patients at 1,500 cub. ft. per patient, 11 patients at 2,000 cub. ft. per	Separate administra- tive block containing matron's bed and sitting-room; 8 bed- rooms for nurses and a dining-room; 4 bedrooms for maids; also porter's lodge.	Permanent brick structures, compris- ing laundry, ambu- lance shed and mor- tuary. Lyon Washington Steam Disinfecter.	This is a joint hospital for cases occurring in the Borough of Richmond and the Urban District of Hes- ton and Isle- worth. No de- finite number of beds set apart for either Authority, but about 24 beds are available for Heston and Isle- worth. Hospital maintained in

<i>Hornsey.</i> 9½ acres	..	Permanent brick buildings.	patient. Observation pavilion—2 wards; 5 patients at 1,500 cub. ft. or 4 patients at 2,000 cub. ft. Total—45 patients on a 2,000 cub. ft. basis, and 61 patients on a 1,500 cub. ft. basis.	Yes; accommodation for matron, 24 sisters and nurses, 13 servants, 4 laundry maids, and 1 resident medical officer.	Laundry and disinfecting chamber, mortuary, stables, and coach-house for ambulances and coachman's cottage. Steam disinfecter.	proportion to rateable value, <i>i.e.</i> , Richmond pays £3 to £2 paid by Heston and Isleworth.
<i>Kingsbury</i>	..	See notes at	5 pavilions. 12 wards. Total beds 130, generally distributed among various diseases, as follows:—scarlet fever, 80; diphtheria, 42; typhoid fever, 8; but some of the smaller wards are used for scarlatina or diphtheria, according to demand.	—	—	Cases admitted by arrangement from Finchley and Wood Green.
<i>Ruislip-Northwood</i>	..	See Uxbridge	Joint Hospital.	—	—	—
<i>Southall-Norwood.</i> About 3 acres. Plenty of room on site for further extension.	..	Permanent brick buildings.	2 blocks of 2 wards each. (a) Pavilion block, 2 large wards and an emergency ward—scarlet fever. (b) Isolation block, 2 small wards containing 8 beds—diphtheria.	Separate administration block. Matron's sitting-room, nurses' sitting-room, dispensary, and usual offices on ground	Laundry, ambulance, mortuary and disinfecting rooms; also porter's lodge and discharge block.	Cases are not admitted from other districts. Also see notes at end of Table.

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southall - Nor- wood</i> —contd.		Additional accommodation used for convalescent pa- tients is provided in a circular hospital at rear of pavilion block.	floor; 4 bedrooms and lavatory accom- modation on first floor; 2 bedrooms on second floor.	Thresh's Current Steam Disinfecter.	
<i>Southgate.</i> 9 acres. Room for further extension.	Permanent brick buildings.	(a) Pavilion with 2 wards, 10 beds — scarlet fever. (b) Pavilion with 2 wards, 12 beds — scarlet fever. (c) Isolation pavilion, 4 wards in all, each containing 2 beds. Used for diphtheria and typhoid fever.	Yes. Dining - room, nurses' sitting-room, matrons' sitting - room, 2 bathrooms, and 19 bedrooms.	Laundry, ambulance and mortuary block; porter's lodge. Steam.	Cases admitted by agreement from Friern Barnet and from other districts if accommodation available.
<i>Staines (Urban)</i>	See notes at end of Table.		—	—	—
<i>Sunbury</i> ..	See notes at end of Table.		—	—	—
<i>Teddington</i> ..	See Hampton and notes at end of Table.		—	—	—

<i>Tottenham</i> ..	See notes at end of Table.		—	—	—
<i>Twickenham.</i> 8 acres. Room for further extension.	Permanent brick buildings.	1 ward pavilion—2 wards, 28 beds, and a dayroom upstairs. 1 observation block—2 wards, 6 beds. Scarlet fever and diphtheria.	Yes. 7 bedrooms, nurses' sitting-room, matron's sitting-room, and office for medical superintendent.	Outbuildings comprise laundry, ambulance shed, and mortuary. No porter's lodge. Washington Lyon's high-pressure steam disinfecter is about to be installed.	Cases are not admitted from other districts. The upstairs day-room has been used during 1912 for a ward for Scarlet Fever cases, in order to obviate the necessity for opening the separate "observation" block. If the latter were done, more staff would be needed, and the bedroom accommodation is insufficient for the purpose.
<i>Uxbridge</i> (<i>Urban</i>)	See Uxbridge Joint Hospital.		—	—	—
<i>Wealdstone</i> ..	See Hendon (Rural).		—	—	—

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Wembley.</i> At sewage farm, and capable of any exten- sion.	Cottage, perma- nent brick building. Hall, corrugated iron.	Cottage capable of accommo- dating 6. Hall or large room, about 10.	No.	None. Small Thresh's disin- fecting apparatus. A large modern Thresh's apparatus is to be provided.	Cases from Wem- bley are also sent to Willes- den, and some to Stanmore. The District Council pro- poses to obtain a site for a per- manent isolation hospital.
<i>Willesden.</i> 16 acres. Less than one-half built upon.	See County Re- port, 1904.	See County Report, 1904.	See County Report, 1904.	See County Report, 1904.	No contracts are entered into, but cases are re- ceived from other districts when accommo- dation permits at a charge of 3 guineas per week.
<i>Wood Green ..</i>	See Hornsey.				

<i>Viewsley</i> ..	See Uxbridge	Joint Hospital.	—	—	—
<i>Hendon</i> (<i>Rural</i>). Just over 3 acres. Plenty of room for further extension.	Permanent brick buildings.	1 large ward, 5 beds; 1 small ward, 2 beds, for scarlet fever. 1 large ward, 5 beds; 1 small ward, 2 beds, for diphtheria. 1 observation ward with 3 beds on scarlet fever side.	Yes. 4 bedrooms for nurses, 2 bedrooms for servants, kitchen, scullery, servants' hall, 2 bathrooms, sitting-room for nurses, and sitting-room for matron.	Ambulance shed, laundry, mortuary, and disinfecting block. High-pressure steam disinfecter.	Cases taken by arrangement from Webley and Wealdstone.
<i>South Mimms</i>	See notes at end of Table.	end of Table.	—	—	—
<i>Staines</i> (<i>Rural</i>)	See notes at end of Table.	end of Table.	—	—	—
<i>Uxbridge</i> (<i>Joint</i>). About 3 acres. No room for further extension.	All buildings permanent brick, except one which is made of wood and iron, and at present used for diphtheria patients.	3 pavilion blocks. (1) 2 wards for 4 beds in each, and 2 wards 2 beds in each. (2) 2 wards for 6 beds in each. (3) 2 wards for 4 beds in each (wood and iron), and 1 small room for 1 bed. (4) Observation block contains 2 wards with 2 beds in each. N.B.—This accommodation is according to the L.G.B. requirements as to cubical space.	Yes. Bedrooms for 8 nurses, with sitting-room, dining-room, offices, &c.	Laundry, ambulance shed, mortuary, and porter's lodge. Washington Lyon's steam disinfecter.	On emergencies patients from outside districts may be admitted with the approval of the Chairman and Medical Officer.

Notes.

Finchley.—A new joint hospital with Hendon has been decided on, in the meantime arrangements have been made by which cases can be admitted to Hornsey Isolation Hospital for a further period of at least two years from March, 1913, when the existing arrangement expires.

Feltham.—This is one of the districts in the Staines Joint Hospital District, formed under the Isolation Hospitals Act.

The hospital was in course of erection during 1912 and will shortly be opened.

Greenford.—Cases are, by arrangement, taken in at the Ealing Isolation Hospital at a cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per patient per week.

Hampton Wick.—Cases sent to Hampton Hospital, or Tolworth Joint Hospital, in Surrey. Cases of diphtheria arising in the "scattered homes" are sent to Kingston Infirmary.

Hanwell.—The District Council have a site at the sewage farm on which to erect a hospital. No further action to erect a building has been taken since the date of the last annual report.

Cases are sent, by arrangement, to Ealing Hospital.

Hendon (Rural).—Dr. Romer reports: "The Observation Ward to the Scarlet Fever block has proved to be of the utmost value, and I hope that you will see your way to granting me a similar ward in the Diphtheria block."

Kingsbury.—Cases, when they occur, can always be sent to the hospitals of adjoining districts.

Southall-Norwood.—Dr. Windle reports: “It is probable in the near future that the question of providing accommodation for cases of enteric fever will arise, since most of the general hospitals are reluctant to take these cases in. It is essentially a disease which requires hospital treatment, both from a curative and preventative point of view, unless the patient’s domestic circumstances are exceptionally favourable.”

Staines (Urban and Rural) and Sunbury.—See Feltham above.

South Mimms.—This district is without any means of isolation of infectious disease, but cases have been sent by special arrangement to the Barnet Hospital.

Teddington.—Cases are sent by arrangement to Hampton Hospital and Tolworth Joint Hospital, Surrey. A few go to the London Fever Hospital.

Tottenham.—For this district accommodation is provided in the hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which is situated within the Tottenham area. A total of 100 beds is available for Tottenham residents.

(2) SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.

There is one hospital situated in the district of South Mimms, which formerly was a private hospital for smallpox, known as Clare Hall Hospital.

In the year 1905 the Local Government Board considered an application from a number of district councils in Middlesex to be formed into a Joint Hospital Board for isolating smallpox. The Board was created, and the above building was acquired.

Since the formation of the Board some other districts have applied to become constituent authorities, and now form part of the Board, which comprises the following :—

Acton.	Hampton Wick.
Brentford.	Hanwell.
Chiswick.	Harrow.
Edmonton.	Southgate.
Enfield.	Staines (Urban).
Feltham.	Tottenham.
Friern Barnet.	Wealdstone.
Greenford.	Wood Green.

In 1911 this Board, after an inquiry held by the Local Government Board, was given an Amending Order, allowing the hospital to be also utilized for persons suffering from consumption.

The hospital at South Mimms consists of the following :—

The original house, which can be utilized^e for administrative purposes.

A hospital building with administrative quarters, constructed for the most part in brickwork. A small part consists of wood and iron pavilions. Accommodation, about 70 beds.

A hospital building also with administrative quarters, constructed in wood and iron. Accommodation, about 150 beds.

The acreage is 74. (50 freehold, 24 leasehold.)

Ealing.—The Borough Council have provided a smallpox hospital on an extensive piece of land in the parish of Greenford. It consists of separate ward building, building for staff, laundry and ambulance building. The existing accommodation can be increased if necessary.

A quarantine station for suspects is also provided near the northern sewage works.

The buildings are kept ready for use at short notice.

Finchley.—A hospital has been provided which consists partly of a brick building adapted for hospital use, and a wood and iron pavilion specially erected. The total accommodation is about 24 beds.

By agreement this hospital is also available for *Hornsey*.

Hampton.—This district has now entered into arrangements for the isolation of any cases at the Smallpox Hospital at Yeading, belonging to the Uxbridge Joint Hospital Board.

Hendon (Urban).—No information given.

Heston and Isleworth. — Have provided a smallpox hospital jointly with Richmond, Surrey. This is known as the Dockwell Hospital and is situated at Heston. Five beds available for this district.

Hornsey.—See *Finchley*.

Kingsbury.—Apparently no provision.

Southall-Norwood.—No further information than that set out in County report of 1909.

Staines (Urban).—No special comment.

Sunbury.—It appears from the report of the Medical Officer of Health that no provision has been made.

Teddington.—The Medical Officer of Health reports.—“I understand that, although no actual agreement exists with any Smallpox Hospital, there would not be the slightest difficulty in dealing with a case should one occur.”

Twickenham.—The District Council possess a small brick-built hospital close to the sewage works for isolating cases of smallpox. It has accommodation for about six cases.

Wembley.—No further information to that set out in County report of 1909.

Willesden.—The Medical Officer of Health reports : “During the year 1912 the Metropolitan Asylums Board notified the District Council on 5th November, 1912, of their intention to terminate the agreement existing, whereby the former body accepted into their hospitals the small-pox patients of Willesden. As a consequence the District Council determined to seek compulsory powers of purchase

of land already in their occupation and situate in the adjoining District of Kingsbury for the purposes of the erection of a Smallpox Hospital.”

Hendon (Rural).—Dr. Romer writes: “There is no accommodation in the district for smallpox.”

Staines (Rural).—See Annual Report, 1911.

Hayes, Uxbridge (Urban and Rural), Ruislip-Northwood, and Yiewsley.—These districts constitute a Joint Hospital Board, and have a smallpox hospital, built of wood and iron, in an isolated situation at Yeading.

From the above account it will be seen that most districts have arrangements for dealing with a case of smallpox should it arise, but in a few provision for isolation without unnecessary delay does not appear to have been definitely decided on. I would refer to my remarks in last year's report.

Cases removed to Hospital suffering from certain notifiable Infectious Diseases.

District.	NUMBER REMOVED.			NUMBER NOTIFIED.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Enteric.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Enteric.
<i>Urban.</i>						
Acton ..	253	71	2	315	100	9
Brentford ..	57	2	5	63	21	7
Chiswick ..	33	14	—	49	25	4
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	169	40	1	187	56	4
Edmonton ..	196	123	2	212	136	12
Enfield ..	91	73	2	98	77	2
Feltham ..	—	—	1*	2	5	1
Finchley ..	51	64	2	70	75	5
Friern Barnet ..	17	4	—	23	8	—
Greenford ..	—	—	—	4	—	—
Hampton ..	14	3	—	17	3	—
Hampton Wick ..	1	7	—	1	7	—
Hanwell ..	36	24	—	59	37	—
Harrow ..	69	11	1	74	14	2
Hayes ..	6	1	—	7	2	—
Hendon ..	115	25	3	147	37	5
Heston and Isleworth ..	21	9	—	33	11	1

Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	..	85	62	5	138	88	9
Kingsbury ..	..	—	—	—	4	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood	..	1	—	—	2	—	1
Southall-Norwood	..	45	39	—	58	43	3
Southgate ..	..	97	16	1	143	32	5
Staines ..	..	—	—	—	11	1	2
Sunbury ..	..	—	—	—	4	—	—
Teddington ..	..	6	—	—	37	27	1
Tottenham ..	..	271	144	6	322	194	14
Twickenham ..	..	16	61	—	28	89	2
Uxbridge ..	..	—	—	—	10	14	—
Wealdstone ..	..	—†	24	—	109	29	—
Wembley ..	..	—‡	—	—	25	8	—
Willesden ..	..	373	191	6	430	222	13
Wood Green ..	..	96	34	2	127	54	6
Yiewsley ..	..	1	4	—	1	4	—
<i>Rural.</i>							
Hendon ..	..	64	16	1	68	18	1
South Mimms ..	..	2	—	—	4	1	—
Staines ..	..	—	—	—	17	10	7
Uxbridge ..	..	11	6	—	12	9	—

* Removed to Union Infirmary.
† About half of the cases of scarlet fever in Wealdstone were removed to hospital in the earlier months of the year.
‡ The Medical Officer of Health states in his annual report: "For some months we found it necessary to open the isolation hospital at Alperton," but the number of cases removed is not recorded.

Disinfection.

In the appended tabular statement the details as to the provision made for the disinfection of premises and articles of clothing have been brought up to date.

Methods of Disinfection in Use.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Acton ..	Sprayed with formalin and then fumigated for six hours with formalin	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon)	Two vans, one for infected, other for disinfected, articles.
Brentford ..	Infected rooms sprayed with formalin or disinfected with sulphur dioxide. Walls stripped and cleaned where necessary. Formaldehyde or sulphurous acid gas	Steam disinfecting apparatus at Isolation Hospital.	
Chiswick ..	No details given as to methods in practice	Steam disinfecting apparatus.	Two transport vans. The disinfecting station is to be moved to the Town Hall, and a personal cleansing station is to be provided.
Ealing ..	Sprayed with formalin ..	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon)	
Edmonton ..			

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Enfield..	..	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon)	Two transport vans.
Feltham	..	No steam apparatus. Exposed in room during fumigation.	
Finchley	..	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Equifex).	
Friern Barnet..	..	Sent to Finchley.	
Greenford	It appears that disinfection is carried out by the Borough of Ealing.

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Hampton ..	Fumigation with formalin, stripping and cleansing where necessary	Steam apparatus at Isolation Hospital.	
Hampton Wick	Spraying with formalin ..	No disinfecting apparatus. Infected linen and bedding steeped in a solution of Izal.	
Hanwell ..	Formalin spray ..	By arrangement with Kaling, use of the steam apparatus here is available.	
Harrow ..	Formalin spray and fumigation. Walls stripped and cleansed where necessary. Staircases and passages always sprayed.	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Thresh) at Hospital.	

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Hayes ..	Disinfection with formalin	No information.	A separate horse and driver are provided for ambulance, disinfecting and other Public Health work
Hendon ..	Fumigated with formaldehyde vapour, with all apertures in the room sealed. Disinfection with formalin spray also carried out in those cases where rooms cannot be satisfactorily sealed. Walls stripped and cleansed if necessary	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon)	
Heston and Isleworth	No details given as to methods in practice	Steam disinfecting apparatus.	
Hornsey ..	"	"	"

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Kingsbury ..	Formalin spray and fumigation. Walls stripped and cleansed where necessary.	No information given.	
Ruislip-Northwood	Sprayed with 5% solution of Lysoform, then fumigated with formalin. After 12 hours the rooms are opened and washed down with carbolic lotion	Steam disinfectant at the Isolation Hospital.	A covered van is sent for the infected articles and another light van is used to return the articles when disinfected.
Southall-Norwood	Fumigation with sulphur. Walls, floor, and ceiling are brushed over, and woodwork washed with solution of chloride of lime	Steam disinfecting apparatus at Hospital (Thresh).	Two covered hand trucks. If case is treated at home the walls of rooms are stripped and scraped.

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Southgate ..	Formalin spray and fumigation. Walls stripped and rooms washed	Steam disinfecting apparatus at Hospital	Two transport vans.
Staines (Urban)	Rooms are stripped and disinfected with formalin	No steam disinfecting apparatus.	
Sunbury ..	Fumigation with formalin and sprayed with a Mackenzie spray.	No steam apparatus, sprayed with formalin.	
Teddington ..	Sprayed with formalin ..	No steam apparatus. Sprayed with formalin or steeped in a solution of Jeyes' liquid.	
Tottenham ..	Rooms fumigated, stripped and cleansed	Steam disinfecting apparatus provided.	

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Twickenham ..	Rooms fumigated..	New Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon) at Hospital, has been in use since May.	
Uxbridge (Urban)	Fumigation with formalin, stripping and cleansing where necessary	Steam disinfecting apparatus at the Joint Fever Hospital.	
Wealdstone ..	Formalin spray and fumigation	Steam disinfecting apparatus with formic aldehyde added.	See remarks at beginning of section.
Wembley ..	Formalin spray and formalin fumigation	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Thresh's).	A large modern steam disinfecting apparatus (Thresh's) is to be purchased.
Willesden ..	Formalin spray ..	Steam disinfecting apparatus at Hospital.	
Wood Green ..	Formaldehyde gas or formalin spray	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon).	

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Yiewsley ..	Formalin vapour	Steam disinfecting apparatus at the Joint Fever Hospital.	
Hendon (Rural)	Formalin spray and formalin fumigation. Walls stripped and cleansed where necessary	Sprayed with formalin and fumigated, or disinfected in steam apparatus at Hospital	
South Mimms (Rural)	Rooms fumigated	No information.	
Staines (Rural)	Formalin fumigation (Lig-ner's apparatus). Walls stripped and cleansed where necessary	No steam apparatus.	
Uxbridge (Rural)	Sulphur fumigation and after smallpox formic aldehyde fumigation as well	Steam disinfectors at Hospital.	

Administration of the Midwives Act, 1902.**(a) NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO PRACTISE.**

At the end of 1911 notices and forms were sent to every midwife on the Midwives Roll residing or practising in Middlesex, reminding them of the section of the Act which requires each midwife to notify the County Council of her intention to practise during the following year.

When the revised Midwives Roll for 1912 was published, the names of midwives who had recently qualified and who resided in the County were extracted, letters were sent them calling attention to the provisions of the Act, and informing them that if they proposed to practise it was their duty to notify the fact.

(b) NUMBER OF MIDWIVES WHO NOTIFIED.

During the year 1912, 281 midwives notified the County Council that they intended to act as midwives.

The districts in which they resided are set out in the following table :—

	Total number of midwives practising during 1912.	Removed from district during 1912.	Practising temporarily during 1912.	Number in district end of 1912.	Remarks.
Urban—					
Acton ..	18	5	—	13	
Brentford ..	2	—	—	2	
Chiswick ..	11	6	—	5	
Ealing (Borough)	12	1	—	11	
Edmonton ..	24	4	2	18	
Enfield ..	16	4	—	12	
Feltham ..	5	—	—	5	
Finchley ..	3	—	—	3	
Frieru Barnet..	1	—	—	1	
Greenford ..	—	—	—	—	
Hampton ..	2	—	—	2	
Hampton Wick	—	—	—	—	
Hanwell ..	3	—	—	3	
Harrow ..	1	1	—	—	
Hayes ..	1	—	—	1	
Hendon ..	7	—	—	7	
Heston and Isleworth	16	—	—	16	
					1 removed from Roll by the C.M.B.

Hornsey (Borough)	..	8	5	—	3	1 removed from Roll by the C.M.B.
Kingsbury ..	..	—	—	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood	..	2	—	—	2	
Southall-Norwood	..	4	—	—	4	
Southgate ..	..	7	—	—	7	
Staines..	..	1	—	—	1	
Sunbury ..	..	2	1	—	1	
Teddington ..	..	7	2	1	4	1 removed from Roll by the C.M.B.
Tottenham ..	..	22	7	—	15	
Twickenham ..	..	12	4	1	7	
Uxbridge ..	..	7	1	2	4	
Wealdstone ..	..	1	—	—	1	
Wembley ..	..	1	—	—	1	
Willesden ..	..	30	4	2	24	
Wood Green ..	..	5	—	—	5	
Yiewsley ..	..	1	—	—	1	
Rural—						
Hendon ..	..	—	—	—	—
South Mimms..	..	—	—	—	—	
Staines..	..	11	2	1	8	1 removed from Roll by the C.M.B.
Uxbridge ..	..	2	—	—	2	
Extra County ..	..	36	3	—	33	
Total ..	..	281	50	9	222	

No notifications were received from midwives residing in the districts of Greenford, Hampton Wick, Kingsbury, Hendon (Rural), and South Mimms.

Midwives living in adjoining districts practise in these areas.

(c) MIDWIVES NOT PRACTISING.

In addition to the 281 midwives who notified the County Council of their intention to practise, 358 other certified midwives reside in the County. Information has been sent them of the provisions of the Act. They do not practise as midwives.

(d) TOTAL NUMBER OF MIDWIVES.

The number of certified midwives residing in the County during 1912, therefore, was as follows:—

Midwives who notified their intention to						
practise	281					
Midwives not practising	358					
Total	639					

(e) QUALIFICATIONS OF MIDWIVES IN PRACTICE.

The qualifications of the practising midwives are given below:—

114 have passed the Examination of the Central Midwives Board.

76 possess the L.O.S. certificate.

9 possess hospital certificates other than the L.O.S. certificate.

82 were enrolled by reason of having been in *bonâ fide* practice previous to the passing of the Act, but three of these also possess hospital certificates.

(f) UNCERTIFIED WOMEN.

On 1st April, 1910, Section 1 (2) of the Midwives Act came into force. This requires that no woman shall "habitually and for gain" attend women in confinement except under the direction of a medical practitioner. This requirement does not apply to women rendering assistance in an emergency.

In view of this provision, the County Council on 1st March, 1910, sent a circular letter to every uncertified woman in the County alleged to attend maternity cases, pointing out that they ran the risk of being prosecuted by the County Council if they acted as midwives and were not certified under the Act.

During the year 60 visits were made to uncertified women by the inspector of midwives and the County medical officer, and 100 visits to patients and other persons in order to obtain evidence of habitual practice by uncertified women.

Four uncertified women were prosecuted during the year by the County Council for acting as midwives.

Three were fined and one case was dismissed by the magistrates. The fines in two instances were £2 each, and in the remaining instance the fine was £5.

The defence in the case which was dismissed by the

magistrates was that the six confinements attended by the uncertified woman were emergency cases, inasmuch as she had not been engaged previously to attend and was only sent for by the patient when in labour. It appears, therefore, that it is only necessary for a private arrangement to be made between a patient and an uncertified woman that the latter, although not engaged to attend the confinement, should be sent for by the patient at the last minute, to render proceedings under the Act useless, as the defence can be at once set up that the cases were emergency ones.

Although there was no direct evidence that such arrangement was made in the case of the unsuccessful prosecution, it was by no means unlikely that this was so.

A statement of the facts was sent to the Central Midwives Board, who stated, in reply, that "the same state of affairs has been brought to the notice of the Board on more than one previous occasion, and urgent representations have been made to the Privy Council with the view of amending the Act so as to deal with the difficulty. . . . There is reason to believe that the Privy Council are prepared to recommend an amendment of Section 1 (2) with a view to strengthening the powers of Local Supervising Authorities to deal with uncertified practice."

Vigorous action has been taken by the County Council in order to obtain evidence of habitual practice by uncertified women. This entails the making of a large number of visits to patients and other persons in order to obtain evidence. The Council have in each case to prove that a woman has been "habitually and for gain" acting

as a midwife, and in order to do so it is necessary to show that the woman acting as midwife has attended not less than three patients, that she has been in attendance throughout the confinement and lying-in period without a doctor, and that she was paid a fee. This information has to be obtained from the patients, who have then to be subpoenaed to attend at the court. These patients are nearly always unwilling witnesses, and there is a considerable difficulty in obtaining facts during the preliminary investigation by the Council's officers.

In every instance, before a case is brought into court, a verbal caution is given to the woman that she must not practise as a midwife unless she gets a certificate; if evidence is obtained that she is still practising after this a cautionary letter is sent by the Committee to her threatening prosecution if she persists in acting as a midwife. These steps usually result in her discontinuing the work.

During 1912 a total of six cautionary letters were sent.

(g) NUMBER OF CERTIFIED MIDWIVES IN COUNTY DURING
THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Total number of Certified Midwives in County.	Total number who notified their intention to practise.
1908	698	229
1909	704	250
1910	744	283
1911	751	294
1912	639	281

There is no reason to think that in the County area there is inadequacy in the number of practising midwives.

The total number of inspections made was 1,246.

(h) NUMBER OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES RESIDING
IN THE COUNTY AND ON THE BORDERS OF THE
COUNTY.

At the end of each year a form is sent to each practising midwife in the County, asking her to fill in the number of cases she has attended as midwife and in the capacity of a nurse under a doctor respectively during the previous twelve months.

It will be seen from the following table that 11,020 births were attended by these women as midwives, and 1,540 as nurses under medical men during 1912.

These figures are not complete, as some of the midwives had left the County before the end of the year, and information could not be obtained from them.

District in which Midwives reside.	Births attended by Midwives residing in each District.	Births where the Midwives acted as Nurses.
Urban—		
Acton	696	83
Brentford	241	15
Chiswick	383	41
Ealing (Borough)	240	111
Edmonton	1,236	198
Enfield	628	46
Feltham	91	13
Finchley	9	8
Friern Barnet	78	8
Greenford	—	—
Hampton	91	18
Hampton Wick	—	—
Hanwell	101	22
Harrow	1	3
Hayes	42	18
Hendon	316	152
Heston and Isleworth	605	88
Hornsey (Borough)	15	37
Kingsbury	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood	15	25
Southall-Norwood	252	17
Carried forward	5,040	904

District in which Midwives reside.	Births attended by Midwives residing in each District.	Births where the Midwives acted as Nurses.
Urban— <i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward ..	5,040	904
Southgate	104	41
Staines	59	3
Sunbury	64	1
Teddington	156	24
Tottenham	1,347	38
Twickenham	339	127
Uxbridge	98	41
Wealdstone	112	7
Wembley	25	8
Willesden	1,435	152
Wood Green	338	32
Yiewsley	130	8
Rural—		
Hendon	—	—
South Mimms	—	—
Staines	186	25
Uxbridge	15	13
Extra County . ..	1,572	116
TOTAL	11,020	1,540

(i) NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE RULES OF THE CENTRAL
MIDWIVES BOARD.

By the rules of the Board midwives are required to notify the County Council—

- (1) When they advise the calling in of medical assistance to one of their patients.
- (2) When a child is stillborn and a doctor is not in attendance.
- (3) When a death occurs of mother or child and a medical man is not present.
- (4) When they prepare a body for burial.

The notifications received from midwives were as follows:—

Medical aid	..	..	..	..	..	883
Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	182
Deaths of infants	..	..	..	..	..	13
„ „ mothers	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Laying out the dead	..	..	..	..	..	5

No death of a mother occurred where a doctor was not in attendance.

Inquiry is made into all these notifications, and details obtained as to each case in order to see if the Rules of the Central Midwives Board have been duly observed.

All notifications relating to—

High temperature,
Sore eyes in infants,
Puerperal fever,

are regarded as urgency cases, and the midwife is visited

without delay to see that prompt and adequate steps are being taken to prevent dangerous complications or spread of infection.

As the result of the inquiries made, it was found that the causes for advising medical aid during 1912 were the following :—

Pregnancy—

Miscarriage or Abortion	22
-------------------------	----	----	----	----

Labour—

Deformed pelvis	..	..	..	9
Abnormal presentation vertex		..	..	9
„ „ breech		..	..	9
„ „ footling		..	..	3
„ „ face..		..	..	1
„ „ funis		..	..	8
„ „ arm and funis		..		1
„ „ transverse ..		..		18
„ „ unable to diagnose				10
Premature labour	..	..	..	9
Rash on mother	..	..	..	3
Placenta prævia	..	..	..	7
Twin labour	..	..	..	1
Prolapse of uterus	..	..	..	2
„ „ vaginal walls	..	..	..	2
Laceration of perinæm	..	..	..	86
Prolonged labour	..	..	..	125
Retained placenta	..	..	..	22
„ membranes..	4
Adherent placenta	18
Uterine inertia	20

Carried forward	389
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Brought forward	389
Hæmorrhage, ante-partum	34
„ post-partum	23
„ secondary post-partum ..	2

Lying-in—

Abnormal pain or tenderness	8
Excessive sickness or diarrhæa	2
Offensive lochia	1
Rigor	1
Rise of temperature	72
Swelling of breasts	1
Varicose veins	4
Swelling or pain in leg	2
Convulsions or eclampsia	6
Bronchitis	1
Phthisis	1
Unsatisfactory condition	55
To certify stillbirth	14

Child—

Asphyxia	3
Cyanosed	10
Injury at birth	1
Malformations	15
„ talipes	3
„ spina-bifida	1
„ hare-lip or cleft palate ..	5
Inflammation of eyes	24
Jaundice	1
Convulsions	14
Dangerous feebleness	32
Eruption on skin	7
Death of child	11
Carried forward	743

Brought forward	743
Still-births, B.B.A.	4
Premature infant	71
Other conditions	64
Born blind	1
Total	<u>883</u>

(j) PUERPERAL FEVER.

By the assistance of the district medical officers of health, early information is obtained whenever puerperal fever is notified by a medical practitioner in a patient who has been attended by a midwife.

The midwife who has been in attendance is at once visited by the inspector of midwives and advised as to the steps to take to prevent the spread of infection.

The total number of cases attended by midwives, and which were afterwards notified as suffering from puerperal fever, was 20, and two cases were attended by uncertified women.

(k) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One of the duties of midwives is to advise sending for medical aid in cases of inflammation of the eyes, however slight. During the year notification of this was received in 24 instances. In connection with the risk of this complaint, the Council's inspector has throughout her period of office impressed on midwives when visiting them the importance of taking every precaution and of strictly adhering to the rules on the subject.

From the history obtained as to these 24 cases, 11 appear to have been slight and the inflammation was readily cured.

In three cases the baby was born before the midwife arrived, and she was not able to take precautions as soon as she otherwise might have done. In three cases there was an unsatisfactory history of vaginal discharge previous to the birth, and although the eyes were properly bathed by the midwife at once, inflammation supervened.

In two cases there was permanent injury to sight. One of the cases died.

In six other cases the babies were suffering from ophthalmia, but there was no permanent injury to vision.

(1) ACTION TAKEN BY THE LOCAL SUPERVISING
AUTHORITY.

(1) *As regards Certified Midwives.*

Cautionary letters sent to	5
Suspended temporarily from practice, under Section 8 (3), to prevent the spread of infection	1
Reported to Central Midwives Board ..	3

During 1912 the names of four midwives practising in the County were removed from the Roll by the Central Midwives Board, and one midwife was cautioned by the Board. In two of these cases the facts were reported to the Board by the County Council during the latter part of 1911.

(2) As regards Uncertified Women.

During the year six cautionary letters were sent to uncertified women who, it was found, were attending confinements without a doctor.

Four uncertified women were prosecuted by the County Council during the year. Three women were fined and the other case was dismissed by the magistrates. In two of the successful cases, the magistrates imposed fines of £2, and in the remaining case the fine was £5.

Housing.

The following tabular statement summarises the work which has been carried out, during 1912, in the County under the Housing and Town Planning Act passed in 1909, and the Regulations under this Act which were issued by the Local Government Board in 1910.

The particulars have been got out separately for urban and rural districts as well as for the County as a whole.

The rural districts in Middlesex have only partially the character of truly rural areas. In the County of Middlesex owing to its proximity to London, the rural districts are largely residential areas inhabited by persons whose work is in the Metropolis and an agricultural population such as is usually found in ordinary rural districts exists only in small proportion.

*Dwelling Houses and Action under Housing and Town
Planning Act, 1909.*

	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	The County.
Number of houses dealt with under Sect. 15	1,163	242	1,405
Number of houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health (Sect. 17)	1,135	27	1,162
Number of representations made by M.O.H. (Sect. 17)	334	26	360
Number of closing orders made by L.A. (Sect. 17)	150	15	165
Number of houses closed volun- tarily	72	5	77
Number of closing orders deter- mined after repairs (Sect. 17)..	11	1	12
Number of houses demolished— (a) By order of L.A. (Sect. 17),	70*	—	70*
(b) Voluntarily	63	20	83
Illegal underground rooms vacated	2	—	2
Houses inspected from house to house (Housing and Town Planning Act)	14,153	951	15,104
Number of houses made habitable without closing orders.. ..	1,248	149	1,397

* In addition to this total, 6 houses were demolished in Wembley, but it is not recorded whether this was done by order of the local authority or voluntarily.

The details relating to each sanitary district are set out in the sanitary table at the end of this report.

The details as to other work done in connection with the inspection of premises in the County are shown in the following table:—

	Urban.	Rural.	County.
Number of premises inspected on complaint	5,852	388	6,240
Number of premises inspected in connection with infectious diseases	7,826	396	8,222
Number of premises under periodical inspection ..	8,723	495	9,218
Total number of inspections and re-inspections made ..	179,313	7,852	187,165

Reference to work in connection with housing in different districts may more especially be made in the following instances:—

BRENTFORD.—From the report of the Medical Officer of Health there is ample evidence that the steady work of recent years in dealing with insanitary and old and worn-out cottage property has been well sustained. It is reported that no appeals were made to the Local Government Board against any closing or demolition orders.

CHISWICK.—In regard to this district, it is stated that the method of procedure adopted has worked with satisfactory results. In cases where closing orders are considered necessary, the owners have adopted the suggestion of the District Council, viz., to submit specifications of the work

which they are ready to carry out in any house when an intimation is given them that the sanitary authority will consider the question of making a closing order unless the premises are made fit for habitation.

EDMONTON.—In this district an additional Sanitary Inspector, to deal with housing, was appointed in 1912.

Dr. Lawrence states—as to the sufficiency of housing in the district—“that there is a sufficiency of houses in the district for artisans and labourers is shown by the small number of them erected during the year, and the number vacant, although ‘to let’ at reasonable rents.”

ENFIELD.—In the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, the amount of housing accommodation is fully adequate for the needs of the area.

FELTHAM.—In this district it appears there is adequate accommodation, but for the labouring class the Medical Officer of Health reports that the rents are too high.

HAYES.—The insufficiency of housing accommodation in this area is known to the District Council and its officials, and the erection of 50 houses by the Sanitary Authorities to meet the requirements is nearing completion. Land is also being negotiated for at Yeading.

In view of the scarcity of houses it has not been possible to deal fully with existing premises.

HENDON (URBAN).—An inquiry was held by the Local Government Board during the year as to the acquisition of

a site for the erection of working-class dwellings. This site has been approved, and a scheme has been prepared. Fifty-two houses are to be erected.

HORNSEY.—Dr. Coates reports “The Town Council have commenced the building of additional cottages in extension of the existing Highgate scheme which will provide 128 independent cottages of two classes.” Fifty-five were completed and occupied by the end of the year.

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD.—There is still need of cottage accommodation in this area, more especially in Ruislip and Eastcote. This matter was under consideration of the Public Health Committee of the County Council. During the year it was decided by the Ruislip Manor and the Ruislip-Northwood Cottage Societies to build cottages in different parts of the district to meet the need of housing accommodation.

SOUTHALL.—Dr. Windle reports that “there is ample house accommodation in the district for the working classes.” He adds that extensive building operations are being carried out, and that the houses for this class of the community built in recent years are better in construction and more conveniently designed than hitherto.

SOUTHGATE.—Dr. Ransome points out that a difficulty arising in connection with the closing of houses is the want of suitable accommodation for tenants displaced. The District Council, to meet this difficulty, have already erected 36 cottages, and a further number are to be provided to meet the requirements of that part of the district known as Winchmore Hill.

STAINES (URBAN).—The housing accommodation is reported to be sufficient.

SUNBURY.—Dr. Byham reports that “there is ample cottage accommodation for the labouring classes.”

UXBRIDGE (URBAN).—“There is a great demand for cottages at a cheap rental, and the Council have before them the consideration of the supply of municipal dwellings.”

WEALDSTONE.—The population of this district includes a large proportion of the industrial class. Dr. Butler states that there is ample house accommodation for all classes but the rents of houses for the working class are high in proportion to the weekly earnings.

WEMBLEY.—Dr. Goddard reports that there is no lack of suitable cottage accommodation but that the rents are generally higher than can be afforded.

WOOD GREEN.—Land in the eastern part of the district acquired many years ago for the erection of houses for the working classes has now been converted into allotments.

YIEWSLEY.—Dr. Thomas reports : “I am of opinion that the poorer members of the population are inadequately provided for in the matter of healthy dwellings,” and he recommends the erection under the Housing and Town Planning Act of a limited number of suitable dwellings.

HENDON (RURAL).—Dr. Romer reports that there is great need of cottages for the working classes.

SOUTH MIMMS.—The need of cottages is beginning to be felt and the provision of a few by the District Council is recommended.

UXBRIDGE (RURAL).—Dr. Walker calls attention to the demand for cottages in the parish of Ickenham. Shortly after the end of the year this matter was under consideration of the Public Health Committee of the County Council. An inspection of houses in the parish was made in conjunction with the local Medical Officer of Health and the County Council, being satisfied that cottages were needed, wrote to the District Council asking what action they proposed to take in the matter before deciding to take action under Section 12 of the Housing and Town Planning Act. At a later date the District Council wrote stating that they had decided to erect cottages.

The question of housing accommodation in the parish of Harefield has also been and is still under consideration.

Houses let in Lodgings. Overcrowding.

By-laws as to houses let in lodgings or tenement houses have been adopted by 19 authorities in the County.

The total number of houses which have been registered as coming within the scope of the by-laws is 444, and as regards these it is reported that 43 contraventions of the by-laws were noted and dealt with.

UXBRIDGE.—For several years the Medical Officer of Health has advised the adoption of by-laws as to this class of premises. He now writes: "A Committee is now

considering by-laws for houses let in lodgings; these will I trust be in operation at an early date. They will assist appreciably in dealing with cases of overcrowding and in enforcing greater cleanliness in the houses."

Overcrowding.—The total number of cases of overcrowding discovered and dealt with in the County during the year was—

In Urban Districts	..	..	..	375
In Rural Districts	..	..	..	11
Total	..	..	..	<u>386</u>

Common Lodging Houses.

The following account gives the number of premises registered as Common Lodging Houses in the County :—

District.	Number.	No. of Contraventions.
Acton	1	—
Brentford.. ..	6	3
Edmonton	1	3
Hampton Wick	1	—
Harrow	1	—
Heston and Isleworth	2	2
Staines (Urban)	1	—
Tottenham	5	—
Sunbury	1	—
Uxbridge.. ..	4	6
Willesden	2	2
Hendon (Rural)	1	—
Total	26	16

Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.

The occupation of these forms of dwellings is likely to cause nuisance if every care is not taken to ensure the disposal of refuse and the provision of a water supply. In former years much of the time of the sanitary staff has been taken up in some districts in dealing with such nuisances.

Special by-laws, approved by the Home Office, are in force in the following districts:—

Acton.	Tottenham.
Hendon (Urban).	Twickenham.
Southgate.	Wood Green.
Teddington.	Staines (Rural).

The County Council of Middlesex in their General Powers Act, 1906, Section 34, are empowered to put into operation certain powers dealing with the subject, on the application of district councils in the County.

The following is a list of district councils which have applied to the County Council to determine that Section 34 of the General Powers Act, 1906 (relating to gipsy encampments), be made applicable to their districts:—

Friern Barnet	..	..	Granted	December, 1906.
Greenford	..	..	„	„ „
Hanwell	..	..	„	February, 1907.
Wood Green	..	..	„	April, 1907.
Southall-Norwood	..	..	„	December, 1907.
Chiswick	..	..	„	January, 1908.
Heston and Isleworth	..	..	„	February, 1909.

Hampton	..	..	Granted June, 1909.
Wembley	..	..	„ March, 1911.
Uxbridge (Rural)	..	..	„ October, 1911.
Enfield	..	..	„ November, 1911.

Further powers may be put into operation under Section 31 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. This section empowers the local authority, with the approval of the Local Government Board, to serve a notice upon the owner or occupier of any land, adjoining any street, and which is used for any purpose causing inconvenience or annoyance to the public, requiring him to fence it.

The districts in the County which have adopted by-laws on this subject under Section 9 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act are set out in the section of this report relating to adoptive Acts and by-laws.

Movable Dwellings, &c.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	The County.
Number observed during the year.. ..	846	149	995
Number of nuisances therefrom abated	213	21	234
Number removed from district	696	19	715

The district in which the largest number of movable dwellings was observed during the year was the Urban District of Southgate, viz., 266. They were all removed from the district, six nuisances being abated.

In Edmonton 146 of these dwellings were seen, causing an equal number of nuisances which were abated. The Sanitary Inspector reports, with regard to land in Montague Road and Brettenham Road, as to which an inquiry was held by the Local Government Board Inspector as to fencing, that gipsies have been prevented from encamping there, trenches having been dug across the entrances to the land. He also reports that two other pieces of land were fenced in on account of the annoyance caused by gipsies.

The number of these dwellings inspected in Acton was 121, and 45 were removed from the district.

In the *rural* districts, Hendon had the largest number of movable dwellings, viz., 75, four of which were removed from the district.

Canal Boats.

There are two districts in the County in which canal boats were registered, viz., Brentford and Uxbridge (Urban).

In the former district 26 and in the latter 297 boats were registered.

The total number of contraventions of Regulations reported in the various districts in the County during the year was 103.

As regards the district of *Brentford* the Inspector reports that the infringements of the Acts and Regulations discovered were not of a serious nature and numbered 7

The Sanitary Inspector of *Edmonton* reports that the canal boats on the Lea generally are kept in good condition. The number of inspections was 35, and contraventions were discovered and remedied.

In *Hanwell* 8 canal boats were inspected. The boats were found to be kept generally in a clean condition, and there was no cause for complaint as regards overcrowding.

In the district of *Heston and Isleworth* 100 inspections of 84 boats were made, and on 14 boats 17 infringements were found.

The number of boats inspected in *Southall-Norwood* was 33, and 8 boats were found with infringements. The inspector reports that there appears to be an improvement in the general upkeep of the boats, both structurally and in matters of cleanliness.

The length of the canal in *Willesden* is about three-quarters of a mile. The number of visits to the canal was 83, the number of boats inspected being 96. Of the latter number, 12 contraventions of the Regulations were found.

Water Supply.

Reference to the Sanitary Table at the latter part of this report will show that most houses are supplied with water from a source of public water supply.

These public supplies are furnished by the Metropolitan Water Board and by water companies, except in the District of Uxbridge where the waterworks belong to and are controlled by the District Council.

The public supplies and the areas which they serve are the following :—

Metropolitan Water Board.

Acton.	Southall-Norwood (a small
Brentford.	part).
Chiswick.	Southgate.
Ealing.	Sunbury.
Edmonton.	Teddington.
Enfield.	Tottenham.
Hampton.	Twickenham.
Hampton Wick.	Willesden.
Hanwell.	Wood Green.
Hendon (Urban) (part of).	Staines (Rural) (parish of
Heston and Isleworth.	Hanworth).
Hornsey.	

Uxbridge Urban District Council.

Uxbridge (Urban).

Barnet Water and Gas Company.

Finchley.	South Mimms.
Friern Barnet.	Enfield (small part).

Colne Valley Water Company.

Harrow.	Wealdstone.
Hendon (Rural).	Wembley.
Hendon (Urban) (part of).	Uxbridge (Rural) (parish of
Kingsbury.	Northolt).
Ruislip-Northwood.	

Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company.

Greenford.	Uxbridge (Rural) (part of).
Hayes.	Staines (Rural) (part of).
Yiewsley.	

Slough Water Company.

Staines (Rural) (a small part of).

South-West Suburban Water Company.

Feltham.	Staines (Urban).
Staines (Rural) (part of).	Southall-Norwood.

West Surrey Water Company.

Staines (Rural) (part of).

It appears from the local reports that the number of houses known to be supplied by local wells and without a supply from the public source is as follows:—

Houses supplied by Local Wells.

District.	Local Wells.	Remarks.
Edmonton	Forty-six houses.	
Enfield	A few.	
Feltham	A few.	
Hampton .. ..	. .. .	One well closed.
Hampton Wick ..	Thirty-five houses ..	One well closed.
Hayes	Some isolated dwellings.	
Hendon	A few only.	
Heston & Isleworth ..	.. ..	The water of four wells was examined during the year and found to be satisfactory.

District.	Local Wells.	Remarks.
Ruislip-Northwood	Several surface wells in the Ruislip and Eastcote district.	
Southgate	Six wells in the north part of district.	
Staines (Urban) .. ..	.. ..	The residents in the Yeoveney district rely on the River Colne for their water supply as all the wells were found polluted and were closed some years ago.
Teddington.. ..	Very few.	
Twickenham .. ..	.. ..	Four wells closed.
Wembley .. ..	.. ..	"In one remote part of the district the supply is from a well." The water is said to be of satisfactory quality.
Yiewsley	Many cottages still depend on local wells	One well (for two houses) condemned and the public supply provided. Four houses provided with a stand-pipe from the main. One cottage supplied with water from the public main.
Staines (Rural) ..	Nineteen new wells were sunk, as there is no public supply within a reasonable distance. The Laleham district is without public supply	Twenty-three wells were closed owing to being polluted.
Uxbridge (Rural) ..	About 20 per cent. of houses in Harefield and Ickenham parishes rely on well water	Two wells in Harefield closed owing to being polluted.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Main systems of sewerage exist in all the districts of the County except in—

Feltham.

Greenford.

Staines (Rural).

As regards Greenford a scheme has been decided on, and the District Council are applying for powers to purchase a site for sewage disposal works.

In Staines (Rural) a scheme for sewerage the Parish of Harlington is under consideration.

For the majority of districts local sewage disposal works have been provided, but in the case of some of those contiguous to London the sewage passes into the London main system.

The more important references made as to alterations and improvements during the year are the following:—

EDMONTON.—Further improvements have been effected at the sewage works and a new bacterial filter was being constructed.

In this report reference is made to the fact that the negotiations between local authorities in the Lea Valley (comprising both those in Middlesex and Essex) and the London County Council for a combined system which would carry the sewage to the London outfall, were continued, but have not yet resulted in any decision.

ENFIELD.—A small proportion of the houses in the rural part of the district drains to cesspools. The District Council have provided plant for the emptying of these for a small charge.

GREENFORD.—The question of the drainage and sewerage of this district was the subject of a special report from a Consulting Engineer and the Surveyor of the district. As result it was decided to acquire a site of 10 acres. As the owners of this site declined to sell the land for the purpose the District Council decided to petition the Local Government Board for a Provisional Order empowering them to acquire the land required.

HAYES.—Extension in the facilities at the outfall works, and the provision of additional pumping power, were made during the year to meet the increasing requirements of the district.

HENDON (URBAN).—Dr. Andrew writes: "The increase in population has necessitated the Council seeking to acquire a considerable area of additional land adjoining the outfall works for further filters."

STAINES (URBAN).—Dr. Tothill reports: "Owing to a number of houses having been built on the Penton Hook Estate and complaints having been made of cesspool emptying, the Council has decided to extend the sewers to this district, and a loan has been applied for for this purpose."

When this work is completed, there will be but few houses not connected with the sewers, except at Yeoveney which is outside the drainage area.

SUNBURY.—Dr. Byham states: “There are very few houses where cesspools are in use, and these are in the more outlying parts of the district.”

TEDDINGTON.—Cesspools are gradually being abolished, and three were filled up during the year. The alterations and extensions at the sewage works referred to in previous reports were in course of construction during the year.

WEMBLEY.—Dr. Goddard writes that the Surveyor is preparing a scheme for alterations at the outfall works, and is also getting out a scheme for the sewerage of the northern part of Wembley, and adds as regards the latter, “such a scheme must result in the development of this desirable portion of the district as well as lead to the abolition of a number of cesspools.”

YIEWSLEY.—About ten per cent. of the houses in the district still depend upon cesspools or privies for excrement disposal. Dr. Thomas points out that earth closets properly managed are “the best substitute in outlying districts for a main drainage system.”

STAINES (RURAL).—Dr. Morris reports that for the Parish of Harlington, it has practically been decided that a system of sewerage is needed, “and steps are being taken to fulfil that end.” In the meantime the parish has, by means of the pail system and the provision of vaus, arranged for the systematic collection and removal of the sewage.

SOUTH MIMMS.—Dr. Gruggen reports that the village of South Mimms has a satisfactory sewerage system and that

the sewage is treated by broad irrigation on 8 acres of land near by.

Potters Bar has a separate system, and here it has been found necessary to increase the accommodation at the outfall works.

UXBRIDGE (RURAL).—Dr. Walker reports: “Northolt and Ickenham are still without a system and the ditches at Ickenham are usually in an unsatisfactory condition. If the present demand for more cottages there, is to be shortly satisfied, I hope the Council will insist on a better arrangement than that which now obtains.”

In the remaining four parishes of the district, systems of sewage disposal exist. Three of these, viz., Hillingdon East, Cowley and West Drayton have a sewerage system in common with Yiewsley (Urban).

A small part of Hillingdon East is not yet connected with the system, but connection is about to be effected and will result in the abolition of six cesspools.

At Harefield improved drainage has been provided for a row of six cottages, two having been connected with the sewer and the other four having been drained to a newly constructed cesspool.

Condition of Rivers and Streams.

The Local Government Board require that the report of the medical officers of health of County areas shall include a section dealing with the rivers and streams.

In Middlesex the work of inspecting and supervising the condition of the streams and of carrying out the powers possessed by the County Council under the special local acts, is under the control of Mr. Wakelam, the County Engineer. He has been good enough to give me the following account so far as relates to pollution of the streams and the action taken during the year:—

The respective sewage disposal works discharging effluents into the streams have been kept under close observation during the year, and effluent samples have been taken at each point of discharge at frequent intervals. The samples taken were submitted to the County Analyst for examination and report. Altogether 101 samples were sent. Of these, 85·14 per cent. were certified by the Analyst to be “good”; 8·91 per cent., “moderate”; and 5·95 per cent., “bad.” In the preceding year the results were 57·9 per cent. “good”; 24·5 per cent. “moderate”; and 17·6 per cent. “bad.” As will be seen, the very favourable alterations are somewhat striking.

In addition, 30 samples were obtained from discharges from piggeries, gasworks, cemeteries, factories, &c., &c., upon which the Analyst states that 14 were good, 2 were moderate; and 14 were bad.

RIVER BRENT

The two backwaters along Colonel Clitherow's Estate, Brentford, were thoroughly cleansed, at a cost of

less than £100. The remaining backwater, situated in the town of Brentford, is used largely by the Canal Company as a wharf. In June last, some 1,200 cubic yards of mud had accumulated in this water, and I thought the Company would, perhaps, contribute a reasonable sum towards the cost of dredging the same, and barging it away. Negotiations were entered into with the Company with such an object in view, but, I regret to say, nothing could be satisfactorily arranged; and the mud still remains along a length of water for which the canal Company must be considered responsible.

Representations were made by the Committee to the Ealing Borough Council as to the condition of the effluent at the Sewage Disposal Works, Perivale; with the result that two new percolating filters were constructed.

During the year a proposal to construct new sewage disposal works on the banks of the Brent, near the Greenford road, was before the Local Government Board from the Greenford Urban District Council. The Board held an inquiry into the said proposal, when the District Council's Engineer, at my request, promised the Inspector that he would submit plans of the proposals for the inspection of the County Rivers Committee before any actual works are put in hand.

It is hoped that, when the District Council carry out their scheme, provision will be made for the

future development of the district, so as to avoid unnecessary pollutions of the river, such as those which have taken place in other districts, where a provision of the kind has been overlooked.

The enormous increase in the daily flow of sewage matter at the Hendon Disposal Works, consequent upon the rapid development of Golder's Green and other parts of the district, has been the cause of bad effluents being discharged, from time to time, into the river. The local Council have applied to the Local Government Board for permission to borrow in respect of new works, which should be put in hand as soon as possible. Pending their completion, every effort should be made by the District Council to properly treat all the sewage arriving at the existing works, and to avoid recurrences of the pollutions referred to. The Rivers Committee are closely watching the point to see what progress the Local Council make in the matter, and also the question of pollutions from the district generally.

It will be remembered that the works are situated at the head of the Welsh Harp Reservoir, which reservoir, necessarily, acts as a catchpit for all solid matter passing down the river, and, as the reservoir is used greatly for recreation purposes, public boating, &c., it is most desirable that it should be protected as much as possible from contamination by sewage effluents.

RIVER COLNE.

An additional section of this stream running through the Thorney Fishery has, for the first time, been cleansed during the period covered by this report. The arrangements made with the various persons as to the cutting and non-cutting of weeds in the Colne have, I am glad to say, worked satisfactorily.

RIVER CRANE.

The Hayes Urban District Council have recently completed the construction of two new percolating filters at their sewage disposal works. The filters, when in a satisfactory working order, should discharge a greatly improved effluent to the Crane.

RIVER PINN.

The two bridges over the Pinn, on the Eastcote Road (towards the construction of the invert of which the County Council agreed to contribute) have been completed. The old 4' 6" barrel culverts have been replaced by bridges with waterways 10" wide. The latter have greatly improved the flow of the stream, and should enable the waters to get quickly away during storm periods.

STONEBRIDGE BROOK, TOTTENHAM.

The work of diversion and culverting of the open section of this brook through the Railway Goods

Yard at South Tottenham has not yet been commenced, but it is hoped that it will be proceeded with at an early date.

The Rivers Committee have had before them a scheme for culverting the last remaining section of the stream at Crowe's Market, Seven Sisters Road, Tottenham, and for the enlargement of a section of the existing culvert between Crowe's Market and the Seven Sisters Road. The Committee approved the scheme, and the County Council agreed to make a contribution towards the cost of the work, which will effect a considerable improvement, and facilitate cleansing operations.

MOSELLE BROOK.

The Wood Green Urban District Council recently completed culverting works along sections of this Brook, extending from Mayes Road to the Hornsey Gas Works ; and between Vincent Road and Salisbury Road. Accounts for the work have been submitted to the County Council, and are now awaiting audit.

SADLER'S MILL STREAM.

The Edmonton Urban District Council are proceeding with the construction of culverts along the above stream, between Farm Cottages and Bounces Road, in accordance with plans approved by the Rivers Committee. Contributions to the work were made by the County Council.

STRAWBERRY VALE BROOK.

The London County Council have recently constructed a concrete wall in this stream, along the boundary of the Colney Hatch Asylum Grounds. The wall encroaches, somewhat, upon the width of the stream, and causes the water to scour the opposite bank, causing disintegrations of the latter, and falls of earth into the brook. Much time and labour has been expended in clearing away accumulations so caused, and steps should be taken to prevent repetitions of the damage, and the resultant expenditures incurred in removing the obstructions. Negotiations are, I understand, proceeding between the London County Council and the Friern Barnet Urban District Council for a further improvement in the way of walling along the stream frontage referred to.

TURKEY STREET BROOK.

Four weirs have been constructed along this brook, during the year, and I am glad to say the results have been eminently satisfactory. Owing to the limited amount of water flowing down its course during the summer months, long stretches of the river bed are sometimes left dry. The construction of three additional weirs may pond up sufficient water to obviate this condition of things. The additional weirs will, I hope, be put in hand during the forthcoming summer.

House Refuse.

Reference to Table III at the end of this report will show that in the majority of districts in the County, house refuse is removed once a week.

In one district (*viz.*, *Teddington*) it is removed daily.

In *Harrow* dust is removed twice weekly in summer and weekly in winter.

In *Hornsey* collection is made twice weekly from flats and once a week from houses.

Fortnightly collections are made in the districts of *Yiewsley*, *Uxbridge (Rural)*, and parts of *Sunbury* (*viz.*, *Halliford* and *Charlton*).

It is highly important that as matter of domestic hygiene the officers of sanitary authorities should take every opportunity of educating housewives to pass through the kitchen fire all that portion of the kitchen refuse which is capable of being so dealt with before putting it into the dust-bin. This is educative work which can best be done in those districts in which Health Visitors have been appointed. Owing to the increasing use of gas fires for cooking purposes and the lessened use of an open kitchen range, the facilities for cremating refuse at the point of production are less than formerly, but there is still much room for improvement in this way.

DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.—The most hygienic method of disposal of refuse is by burning, and with the improvements which have been made of recent years in the construction of refuse destructors so as to avoid any nuisance

from their working, it behoves all sanitary authorities who so far have not provided their district with a refuse destructor to consider the matter. This advice has special force in a County like Middlesex, where districts are rapidly being built over and becoming residential quarters of the Metropolis, and where as a consequence the disposal of house refuse by depositing it on land and there allowing it to decompose is impossible without giving rise to effluvium nuisance to residents in the vicinity.

Fortunately some of the District Councils have already seen the advisability of providing refuse destructors, but even now some of the larger districts are still without this method of dealing with house refuse.

The districts in which the house refuse is dealt with by means of a destructor are—

Acton.	Hornsey.
Brentford.	Southgate.
Chiswick.	Tottenham.
Ealing.	Twickenham.
Hampton.	Wood Green.
Heston and Isleworth.	

Edmonton.—The Engineer reported on 3rd January, 1912, that refuse was being deposited on land at the sewage farm at the rate of 25 tons daily; the system adopted was to lay it out to a depth of 2 feet and after a few years put sewage over it. This had caused difficulty in applying sewage, and as the land available was scarce, the refuse pile was 10 feet high. He also reported that the gravel pit would take eight years to fill up as a shoot. He recommended the construction of two temporary

furnaces at £500 and stated that owing to the probability of the sewage of Edmonton being taken into the London County Council system, the question of establishing a permanent refuse destructor was not ripe for discussion.

The question was referred to a Committee, which has not reported on the matter.

Three acres more were allotted for refuse at the farm.

Finchley.—The Council have decided to instal a dust destructor of the Meldrum type, which, the Medical Officer of Health reports, is much needed on account of the increased population.

Friern Barnet.—The matter is still under consideration.

Southall-Norwood.—The refuse is deposited under contract outside the district, on account of the difficulty in obtaining “shoots” in the district.

Teddington.—The Medical Officer of Health reports that a destructor is in course of erection.

Uxbridge (Urban).—The provision of a refuse destructor is recommended by the Medical Officer of Health, as, under no circumstances can tipping be considered a satisfactory method of disposal.

Willesden.—No destructor is provided by the Council. The refuse is removed by a contractor, who calls at each house in the district at least once in each week.

Yiewsley.—The collected refuse is disposed of by tipping on to a shoot. Although this is done outside the district, it is nevertheless an unsatisfactory proceeding because infection is often carried a considerable distance by flies.

The only satisfactory method (reports the Medical Officer of Health) consists of burning refuse in a destructor. The cost is not prohibitive and could be minimised by combining with adjacent local authorities.

Hendon (Rural).—The Medical Officer of Health reports that the time is now ripe for the Council to consider the question of providing a refuse destructor.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

The next table gives in detail particulars as to the number of these premises registered in each district, and the contraventions against the Regulations framed under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

The table also shows the number of milch cows in the County. The total is in round numbers 5,000.

The districts in which milk farming is carried out to the greatest extent are—

Hendon (Rural).	Uxbridge (Rural).
Staines (Rural).	Wembley.
Enfield.	Southall-Norwood.
Hendon (Urban).	

In each of these the number of milch cows varies from 200 to 600. In the remainder the number in any one district is under 200.

It is obvious from these figures that the industry of cow keeping is but of relatively small extent in the County, and, as a matter of fact, a considerable proportion of the milk consumed by the residents in the County is imported from other parts of the country.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

District.	No. of Cowsheds registered.	No. of Cows.	No. of Dairies and Milkshops registered.	If Regulations adopted.	Contraventions of Regulations.	
					Cowsheds.	Dairies and Milkshops.
<i>Urban.</i>						
Acton ..	2	122	83	yes	—	—
Brentford ..	3	11	51	yes	1	15
Chiswick ..	1	4	42	yes	—	—
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	5	about 150	50	yes	—	21
Edmonton ..	2	25	75	yes	1	5
Enfield ..	31	487	68	yes	24	27
Feltham ..	—	—	3	yes	—	—
Finchley ..	11	180	41	yes	—	—
Friern Barnet ..	4	60	12	yes	—	2
Greenford ..	5	113	—	yes	—	—
Hampton ..	7	99	5	yes	—	—
Hampton Wick ..	1	12	3	yes	—	—
Carried forward ..	72	1,263	433		26	70

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—continued.

District.	No. of Cowsheds registered.	No. of Cows.	No. of Dairies and Milkshops registered.	If Regulations adopted.	Contraventions of Regulations.	
					Cowsheds.	Dairies and Milkshops.
Brought forward	72	1,263	433		26	70
<i>Urban (contd.).</i>						
Hanwell	1	6	25	yes	—	5
Harrow	7	150	11	yes	12	2
Hayes ..	4	—	5	yes	—	—
Hendon	27	380	39	yes	—	—
Heston and Isleworth	17	115	59	yes	77	61
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	4	61	81	yes	—	16
Kingsbury	4	about 120	1	yes	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood	—	—	—	yes	—	—
Southall-Norwood	7	211	33	yes	4	7
Southgate	10	about 180	27	yes	3	—
Staines	10	126	16	yes	—	—
Sunbury	7	105	5	yes	—	—
Teddington	7	60	27	yes	5	—

Tottenham	..	12	—	182	yes	—	—	—
Twickenham	..	10	140	52	yes	1	5	—
Uxbridge	..	7	84	10	yes	—	—	—
Wealdstone	..	3	—	10	yes	—	—	—
Wembley	..	10	about 230	—	yes	8	5	—
Willesden	..	7	106	146	yes	6	21	—
Wood Green	..	4	8	51	yes	—	—	—
Yiewsley	..	4	50	8	—	—	—	—
<i>Rural.</i>								
Hendon	..	42	552	33	yes	12	3	—
South Mimms	..	14	165	1	yes	—	—	—
Staines	..	29	529	30	yes	4	5	—
Uxbridge	..	21	353	23	yes	—	—	—
TOTAL	..	340	4,994	1,308	—	158	200	—

It will be seen from the foregoing table that Regulations for the control of the milk supply are in force throughout the County, except in Yiewsley. The Medical Officer of Health of this district advises his authority to adopt them.

In addition to these Regulations and the powers contained in the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders the following districts, viz.: Acton, Ealing, Chiswick, Finchley, Willesden and Wood Green have in Local Acts obtained additional powers for safeguarding the milk supply of their areas, and in some of these Acts power is given enabling the authority to send a Veterinary Surgeon to inspect cows outside their area, if milk from them is imported into the district, with a view to the discovery of any cow suspected, as the result of examination of a sample of milk, to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder.

In addition to this several authorities have made provision for periodical examination by a Veterinary Surgeon of the milch cows kept in their respective districts.

These include the following :—

Brentford.	Staines (Urban.)
Enfield.	Southgate.
Ealing.	Teddington.
Hampton.	Twickenham.
Hampton Wick.	Uxbridge (Urban.)
Hendon (Urban.)	Wembley.
Hendon (Rural.)	Willesden.
Ruislip-Northwood.	

Slaughter-houses.

The number of these premises in the County is shown in Table III at the end of this report.

Unsound Food.

Particulars as to the amount of unsound food seized or surrendered and condemned, will be found in Table III and in the footnotes to this table.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The following table, which has been got out by Mr. Robinson, the Chief Officer of the Weights and Measures staff, summarises the work done during the year under these Acts.

Other details have been set out in detail in the report of the Public Health Committee.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Article.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.	
	Taken.	Adulterated.	Taken.	Adulterated.
Acid, boracic	—	—	2	—
Acid, calcium phosphate ..	—	—	3	2
Borax	—	—	108	19
Borax, common	—	—	1	1
Brandy	3	—	15	2
Bread	—	—	3	—
Butter	95	48	2,353	226
Cheese	—	—	12	—
Cocoa	—	—	51	3
Coffee	—	—	35	4
Coffee and chicory	—	—	1	—
Cream	—	—	2	1
Ferric chloride (strong solution of).	—	—	1	1
Flour	—	—	6	—
Flour, self-raising	2	2	19	4
Formalin	1	—	—	—
Gin	—	—	11	1
Glycerin	—	—	11	2
Glycerin of borax	6	3	36	9
Jam	1	1	49	8
Jelly	—	—	1	—
Lard	—	—	99	—
Margarine	—	—	3	—
Milk	2,132	287	1,015	124
Milk, separated.. ..	20	—	13	—
Milk sugar	—	—	1	—
Mustard.. ..	—	—	33	—
Oil, camphorated	—	—	4	—
Oil, castor	—	—	6	—
Oil, eucalyptus.. ..	—	—	4	—
Ointment, zinc	—	—	1	—
Paregoric	1	1	1	1
Paste, fish	—	—	8	—
Paste, meat	—	—	5	2
Carried forward ..	2,261	342	3,913	410

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—continued.

Article.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.	
	Taken.	Adulterated.	Taken.	Adulterated.
Brought forward ..	2,261	342	3,913	410
Peas, dried	—	—	9	3
Pepper	—	—	1	—
Powder, baking.. ..	—	—	21	—
Powder, comp. ipecac ..	—	—	1	—
Powder, seidlitz	—	—	4	—
Rum	—	—	2	—
Soda, carbonate of	—	—	1	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	—	1	—
Tincture of Opium	—	—	1	—
Toffee	—	—	1	—
Whisky	—	—	16	2
White precipitate ointment ..	2	—	—	—
Total	2,263	342	3,971	415

Factory and Workshop Act.

A summary relating to—

- The number of Inspections made ;
- The number of Defects found ;
- Particulars as to Home Workers ;
- The number of Registered Workshops ;
- The number of Underground Bakehouses ;

in the County of Middlesex, compiled from the returns of the local Medical Officers of Health, is given in the subsequent table.

TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES

	Acton.	Brentford.	Chiswick.	Ealing (Borough).	Edmonton.	Enfield.
1. Inspections.						
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	37	28	27	10	40	76
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	630	147	135	246	} 260	{ 512
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises, included in Part 3)	14	12	41	..		
Total Inspections ..	681	187	203	256	300	858
(a) Total Prosecutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Defects Found.						
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts	287	25	9	79	134	64
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act ..	8	4	..	..	7	35
Total defects found ..	295	29	9	79	141	99
3. Home Work.						
(a) Number of names of Outworkers received from employers twice in the year	224	..	14	77	..	52
(b) Ditto once in the year ..	54	..	..	56	10	30
(c) Outwork in unwholesome premises (Section 108)—Instances	8	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Outwork in infected premises (Sections 109 and 110)—Instances	21	..	..	..	..	..
4. Registered Workshops—						
Total	318	108	172	216	266	..
5. Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year ..	8	2	2	6	1	..

UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Feltham.	Finchley.	Friern Barnet.	Greenford.	Hampton.	Hampton Wick.	Hanwell.	Harrow.	Hayes.	Hendon (Urban).	Heston and Isleworth.	Hornsey (Borough).
..	12	14	13	27	12	..	50	26	29	15	34
14	373	52	..	} 178	{ 22	144	209	20	124	356	640
..	..	164	..			6	42	..	3	74	95
14	385	230	13	205	60	150	301	46	156	445	769
..
..	62	32	4	24	..	1	10	2	60	66	59
..	8	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	4	1	8
..	70	32	4	30	..	1	13	2	64	67	67
..	8	..	..	2	..	12	28	..	..	17	149
..	..	11	..	1	..	12	3	..	..	15	16
..
..
4	198	28	..	45	11	70	103	11	123	249	375
..	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	2	1	5

TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES

	Kingsbury.	Ruislip-Northwood.	Southall-Norwood.	Southgate.	Staines (Urban).	Sunbury.
1. Inspections.						
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .. ..	..	7	49	30	15	6
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	6	19	128	160	79	8
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises, included in Part 3) .. ..	..	..	5	36	38	..
Total Inspections ..	6	26	182	226	132	14
(a) Total Prosecutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Defects Found.						
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts .. ..	..	3	24	13	16	2
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total defects found ..	..	3	24	13	18	2
3. Home Work.						
(a) Number of names of Outworkers received from employers twice in the year ..	..	..	..	24	2	..
(b) Ditto once in the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Outwork in unwholesome premises (Section 108)—Instances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Outwork in infected premises (Sections 109 and 110)—Instances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Registered Workshops—Total	2	25	94	140	132	..
5. Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year ..	..	..	1	..	..	..

UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT—continued.

Teddington.	Tottenham.	Twickenham.	Uxbridge (Urban).	Wealdstone.	Wembley.	Willesden.	Wood Green.	Viewsley.	Hendon (Rural).	South Mimms (Rural).	Staines (Rural)	Uxbridge (Rural).
Frequent.	292	16	6	20	10	80	13	14	26	There are no premises in the District to which this Act applies.	..	18
	934	151	83	140	36	457	357	17	38		91	28
	8	36	17	..	..	98	..	..	..		..	..
..	1,226	175	125	177	46	537	468	31	64	There are no premises in the District to which this Act applies.	91	46
..
12	15	8	27	7	3	135	6	5	1		8	3
..	2	..	3	..	1	36	..	..	1	There are no premises in the District to which this Act applies.	..	1
12	17	8	30	7	4	171	6	5	2		8	4
..	..	22	..	..	..	20	8	..	..		..	..
..	133	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	There are no premises in the District to which this Act applies.	..	..
..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..		..	..
34	487	133	74	52	27	719	133	12	16	There are no premises in the District to which this Act applies.	41	37
..	7	3	1	..	1	24	1	..	..		..	..

Offensive Trades.

Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, controls the establishment anew of trades of an offensive nature. The powers given to sanitary authorities refer to certain trades which are specified in the section and also to any other business of an offensive character.

Under Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—if adopted by a sanitary authority—power is given to a sanitary authority to specify additional trades to those set out in Section 112 as being offensive, and the Local Government Board may make an Order declaring such trades to be offensive trades within the area.

It is highly important in the developing areas round large towns that close supervision should be exercised so as to prevent the establishment of any trade which is liable to give rise to offence and nuisance to the inhabitants. It will be seen from the following references that occasion arose during 1912 for action being taken in some of the districts in Middlesex in connection with attempt or proposals to establish offensive trades, and that in some of the districts, trades other than those mentioned in Section 112 have been declared to be offensive trades by Order of the Board upon application of the District Council concerned. They can now be regulated by making by-laws.

BRENTFORD.—Two applications for consent to the establishment of the trade of a fish frier were received, and reported upon, and in each instance the necessary consent was given.

EDMONTON.—A resident was found to be carrying on the trade of fish-skin dresser. The Council gave him notice to discontinue the business, which he did.

GREENFORD.—There is one offensive trade in the district, viz., bone boiling works, which gave rise to complaints.

HAMPTON.—The only business coming under this heading is the soap works, which had been periodically inspected.

HAMPTON WICK.—There are no offensive trades in the district. In this district, fish-frying is not included among offensive trades. There was a fried-fish shop in the district, but towards the end of the year it was given up.

SOUTHGATE.—The trades of fish-frying and rag and bone dealer have, by order of the Local Government Board, been made offensive trades.

WEMBLEY.—The following are now included as offensive trades :—

Blood Drier.
Fat Melter or Fat Extractor.
Glue Maker.
Size Maker.
Gut Scraper.
Leather Dresser.
Tanner.
Dealer in Rags and Bones.
Fish-Frier.

WILLESDEN.—With the exception of the trade of fish-frier, the Local Government Board have approved the inclusion of the trades mentioned above in the case of Wembley.

The trades of fat boiler and rag and bone dealer are the only trades carried on which come within the approved list.

The trade of fish-frier is not scheduled as an offensive trade in Willesden. The Medical Officer of Health reports "it would certainly ameliorate the conditions of living in many areas in Willesden were this trade similarly scheduled here."

YIEWSLEY.—Complaints were received as to premises where fat extraction took place in connection with the preparation of pigs' food. The Medical Officer of Health recommends the adoption of by-laws to regulate the carrying on of this business.

STAINES (RURAL).—By-laws have been confirmed by the Local Government Board, dealing with the boiling of pig wash.

In Table III, at the end of this report, is given the number of offensive trades in each district, as returned by each Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Staff.

In connection with the public health administration in the County, the staff which has been appointed for carrying out the duties comprises medical officers of health—

(a) Who are required to devote their whole time to their official duties ;

(b) Who only devote part time to the office and who are mainly occupied in medical practice.

It is only in the larger areas that "whole-time" medical officers of health have been appointed. None of the districts in the County have combined with a view to retaining the services of a medical man entirely for public work, and the result is that in the greater part of the County each district has appointed as medical officer of health a medical practitioner who is also allowed to carry on general practice.

The names of these officers are given in a later portion of the report.

Sanitary Inspectors.—The total number of sanitary and assistant sanitary inspectors in the County is 76. This is an increase of four on last year.

In addition to these officers in several districts one or more health visitors have been appointed.

The details are set out in the following table:—

Sanitary Staff.

	Number of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.	Other Staff.	Remarks.
<i>Urban.</i>			
Acton ..	4	1 health visitor, 1 clerk, 1 disinfector.	Men are obtained from the Works Department when necessary.
Brentford ..	1	1 clerk.	
Chiswick ..	3	1 lady health visitor, 1 clerk.	
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	3	1 health visitor, 1 clerk.	5 other men employed in various duties, <i>e.g.</i> , mortuary, ambulance, opening of drains, &c.
Edmonton ..	4	2 health visitors, 2 clerks, 1 disinfector	
Enfield ..	3	3 clerks, 1 outdoor assistant, and 2 disinfectors.	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Feltham ..	1	1 assistant surveyor and inspector, 4 men for cesspool emptying, 2 men house refuse collection	
Finchley..	3	2 clerks, 1 disinfector.	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Friern Barnet ..	1	A labourer from surveyor's depart- ment assists in testing drains.	
Greenford ..	1	.. .. ..

Hampton ..	1	..	..	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Hampton Wick..	1	..	..	..	..	Sanitary inspector of nuisances and inspector under the Petroleum Acts.
Hanwell..	1	..	1 health visitor.	..	..	The health visitors also act as district nurses.
Harrow ..	1	..	2 health visitors (part time)	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also surveyor.
Hayes ..	1	..	..	..	..
Hendon ..	2	..	1 general assistant, 1 ambulance driver and disinfecter.	..	..
Heston and Isleworth ..	4	..	1 health visitor, 1 clerk, 1 pupil.	..	..
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	4	..	2 clerks, 3 disinfectors and drain testers.	..	..
Kingsbury ..	1	..	..	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Ruislip-Northwood ..	1	..	..	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also the assistant surveyor.
Southall-Norwood ..	1	..	2 disinfecting assistants.	..	..
Southgate ..	3	..	1 clerk, 1 disinfecter.	..	..
Staines ..	2	..	..	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Sunbury ..	1	..	1 boy clerk	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Teddington ..	1	..	..	..	..	Has assistance when required for disinfecting.
Tottenham ..	6	..	2 health visitors, 4 clerks.	..	..
Twickenham ..	2	..	..	..	..
Uxbridge ..	1	..	..	..	..	Sanitary inspector is also water inspector. (Additional assistance for water inspector's duties.)



Sanitary Staff.

	Number of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.	Other Staff.	Remarks.
<i>Urban</i> —(continued).			
Wealdstone ..	2	.. .. .	One of the sanitary inspectors is also surveyor; the other is also building inspector.
Wembley ..	1	A labourer when required.	A nurse has been appointed as assistant sanitary inspector and fever nurse.
Willesden ..	6	5 health and assistant health visitors, 5 clerks, 1 junior clerk, 2 disinfectors, 4 drain testers and labourers	The health visitors also assist in work arising out of the medical inspection of school children.
Wood Green ..	3	1 health visitor, 2 clerks.	
Yiewsley ..	1	.. .. .	Sanitary inspector is also surveyor, canal-boat inspector, petroleum inspector.
<i>Rural.</i>			
Hendon ..	1	1 disinfectant, &c. (part time.)	The sanitary inspector is also petroleum inspector, is responsible for removal of house refuse which is done by contract.
South Mimms ..	1	.. .. .	The sanitary inspector is also surveyor.
Staines ..	2	.. .. .
Uxbridge ..	1	.. .. .

Adoptive Acts. By-laws.

Statements are given in tabular form showing the adoptive Acts and By-laws which are in force in the various districts. Particulars as regards the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, can be better referred to separately.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

From the information available it appears that parts of this Act have been adopted in the following districts:—

Brentford.—Under the powers of Sec. 51 of the Act the Local Government Board has confirmed an Order made by the Council including as offensive trades the trades of fish-frying, gut-scraping, and rag and bone dealing.

Chiswick.—The business of fish-frying is now included as an offensive trade.

Ealing.—Parts V and VIII, and certain sections comprised in Parts II, III, IV, and X have been adopted.

Edmonton.—A considerable portion of the Act has been adopted, and by an Order issued by the Local Government Board the provisions came into force in February, 1910.

Enfield.—All sections, Part I; Secs. 15-17, 20, 21, 23-25, 27, and 29-33, Part II; Secs. 34-38, 43, 44 and 46-51, Part III; Secs. 52-57, 59, 62-65, and 68, Part IV; all of Parts V and VI; Sec. 81, Part VII; all of Parts VIII and IX; Sec. 95 of Part X.

Finchley.—The Act has been adopted in considerable part.

Ealing.—Parts V and VIII, and certain sections comprised in Parts II, III, IV and X.

Finchley.—Act adopted excepting Parts I, IV (Sec. 26), VII, VIII, IX, X (Secs. 92, 93 and 94).

Friern Barnet.—It is stated that the Act is in force in the district.

Hampton.—Part II has been adopted.

Hampton Wick.—Parts of the Act have been adopted. In view of the provisions of Sec. 51 the District Council have resolved to declare the following as offensive trades, viz., blood-dryer, tanner, leather-dresser, fat-melter and fat-extractor, glue-maker, size-maker, and gut-scraper.

Hanwell.—A considerable part of the Act has been adopted.

Harrow.—Sec. 51 adopted.

Hendon (Urban).—The Act is in force in the district.

Heston and Isleworth.—Parts II, III, IV, V, VI, and VIII of the Act are now in force.

Hornsey.—The Act is in force in the district.

Kingsbury.—Certain portions of the Act are in force in the district.

Ruislip-Northwood.—The Act is in force in the district.

Southall-Norwood.—Parts of the Act are in force, viz., II, III and IV (except Secs. 61 and 66), V, VI, VIII and X.

Southgate.—The Act came into force in this district in April, 1912.

Teddington and Twickenham.—Parts of the Act have been adopted and are in force.

Uxbridge (Urban).—The Act was adopted in 1911.

Wealdstone.—The following parts of the Act have been adopted, viz., Parts II, III (Secs. 34-38, 43-45, 47 and 51), Parts IV, VI, and X (Sec. 95).

Wembley.—The Act has been adopted.

Willesden.—Parts II, III, IV and X adopted. Parts III and IV are administered wholly or partly by the Health Committee; the other parts are administered by other Committees of the Council.

Hendon (Rural).—Part II (Secs. 15, 17, and 20), Part III (Secs. 43-46 and 49), Part IV (Secs. 52-59, 61-67) in force.

Staines (Rural).—Secs. 15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, and 33 in Part II, 34-37, 43-46 in Part III, and 52-57, 60-66, and 68 in Part IV adopted.

Other Adoptive Acts.

The information as to other permissive Acts dealing with public health administration is set out in the next table.

Adoptive Acts in force.

	Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.	Public Health Act Amend- ment Act, 1890, Part III.	Notification of Births Act, 1907.
	1	2	3
<i>Urban.</i>			
Acton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brentford	Yes	Yes	
Chiswick	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edmonton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Enfield	Yes	Yes	
Feltham	Yes	No	
Finchley	Yes	Yes*	Yes
Friern Barnet	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greenford	Yes	Yes	No
Hampton	Yes	Yes	
Hampton Wick	Yes	Yes	
Hanwell	Yes	Yes	Yes
Harrow	Yes	Yes	No
Hayes	Yes	Yes	No
Hendon	Yes	Yes	
Heston & Isleworth	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	Yes	Yes	
Kingsbury	No	Yes	
Ruislip-Northwood	Yes	Yes	
Southall-Norwood	Yes	Yes	
Southgate	Yes	Yes	
Staines	Yes	Yes	
Sunbury	Yes	Yes	
Teddington	Yes	Yes	
Tottenham	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Twickenham	Yes	Yes	
Uxbridge	Yes	Yes	
Wealdstone	Yes	Yes	
Wembley	Yes	Yes	
Willesden	No*	Yes	Yes
Wood Green	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yiewsley†	—	Yes	—
<i>Rural.</i>			
Hendon	Yes	Yes	
South Mimms	Yes	Yes	
Staines	Yes	Yes	
Uxbridge	Yes	Yes	

* Finchley. Also Parts II, III and V.

Tottenham. Sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

Willesden. Chief provisions embodied in Willesden Local Act, 1903.

† At present working under those Acts and by-laws adopted by the Uxbridge Rural District Council, of which district Yiewsley, until April, 1911, formed a part.

Local Acts.

Private Acts, including various provisions, for the more effectual dealing with matters arising in connection with public health administration are in force in the following districts :—

Acton.
Chiswick.
Ealing.
Edmonton.
Finchley.
Willesden.
Wood Green.

By-Laws.

Complete information is given in the following table concerning the by-laws in force in each district. Regulations as to dairies and cowsheds have already been referred to in the section dealing with this subject.

BY-LAWS IN FORCE.

District.	URBAN AND RURAL AUTHORITIES.						URBAN AUTHORITIES.								RURAL
	Common Lodging Houses. (P.H.A., 1875, s. 80.)	Cleansing, &c., and Removal of Refuse. (P.H.A., 1875, s. 44.)	Houses let in Lodgings. (P.H.A., 1875, s. 90.)	Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c. (H.W.C.A., 1885, s. 9 (2))	Public Mortuaries. (P.H.A., 1875, s. 141.)	Slaughter Houses. (P.H.A., 1875, s. 80.)	Prevention of Nuisances. (P.H.A., 1875, s. 44.)	Keeping of Animals. (P.H.A., 1875, s. 44.)	Offensive Trades. (P.H.A., 1875, s. 113.)	New Streets and Buildings. (P.H.A., 1875, s. 157, and P.H.A.A., 1890, 23.)	Removal of Offensive Matters and House Refuse. (P.H.A.A., 1890, s. 26.)	Public Conveniences. (P.H.A.A., 1890, s. 20.)	Public Baths and Washhouses. (B. & W.A., 1846, s. 31.)	Buildings, Limited Powers. (P.H.A.A., 1890, s. 23 (3).)	
<i>Urban.</i>															
Acton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
Brentford	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Chiswick	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No		
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Reg	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reg		
Edmonton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No		
Enfield	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No		
Feltham	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Finchley	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Friern Barnet	—	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No		
Greenford	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Hampton	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No		

Hampton Wick	..	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Hanwell	..	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	—
Harrow	..	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	—
Hayes†	..	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	—
Hendon	..	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	—
Heston & Isleworth	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Hornsey (Borough)	..	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Kingsbury	..	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Ruislip-Northwood	..	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Southall-Norwood	..	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Southgate	..	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Staines	..	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	—
Sunbury	..	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Teddington	..	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	—
Tottenham	..	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	—
Twickenham	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Uxbridge	..	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	—
Wealdstone	..	Yes	Yes	—	—	Yes	—	—	Yes	No	No	No	—
Wembley†	..	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	—
Willesden	..	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	—
Wood Green	..	No	Yes	No*	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	—	—	Yes	—
Yiewsley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Rural.</i>													
Hendon	..	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	—	—	—
South Mimms	..	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Staines	..	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge	..	No	Yes	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Wood Green. Draft by-laws have been submitted for approval to Local Government Board.

† Wembley. New by-laws have been drafted as to offensive trades.

‡ Hayes. New by-laws have been adopted, but they have not yet been sanctioned by the Local Government Board, and the old by-laws made by the Uxbridge Rural District Council in 1866 are still in force.

FURTHER STATISTICS
RELATING TO EACH SANITARY
DISTRICT.

ACTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, D. J. Thomas, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres 2,305.

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 57,497 59,000

		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	.. ..	1,568	1,480	1,475	1,486	1,517
Corrected deaths	..	724	708	623	777	640
Infant deaths	..	174	146	139	205	107
Phthisis deaths	..	56	49	43	51	36
Scarlet fever	} Cases	484	468	109	234	315
Diphtheria and M. Croup		83	104	118	115	100
Enteric fever		14	4	16	17	9
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	15	16	2	6	5
Diphtheria and M. Croup		7	22	9	9	8
Enteric fever		2	1	2	4	1

BRENTFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Henry Bott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 1,091

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population .. 16,571 16,752

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	464	468	479	442	468
Corrected deaths ..	241	245	220	290	200
Infant deaths ..	56	48	51	75	42
Phthisis deaths ..	16	25	14	20	23
Scarlet fever	42	119	24	55	63
Diphtheria and	26	17	22	32	21
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	2	2	—	6	7
Scarlet fever	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria and	2	—	1	3	—
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	1	—	—	—	—

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. C. Dodsworth, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 1,249

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 38,697 40,056

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	898	877	943	902	915
Corrected deaths ..	443	535	400	478	426
Infant deaths ..	96	95	66	86	70
Phthisis deaths ..	29	38	34	27	35
Scarlet fever	89	117	125	97	49
Diphtheria and	32	52	58	41	25
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	5	7	4	15	4
Scarlet fever	—	2	1	2	2
Diphtheria and	2	5	5	8	2
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	2	—	—	3	1

EALING (BOROUGH).

Medical Officer of Health, C. A. Patten, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Area in acres 2,947

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1912.*
 Population .. 61,222 64,500

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	1,251	1,184	1,272	1,246	1,331
Corrected deaths ..	573	632	533	714	630
Infant deaths ..	101	90	83	152	90
Phthisis deaths ..	40	38	40	33	40
Scarlet fever ..	108	160	148	125	187
Diphtheria and M. Croup	43	48	55	95	56
Enteric fever	5	6	7	4	4
Scarlet fever	1	—	1	—	3
Diphtheria and M. Croup	5	4	2	4	4
Enteric fever	1	2	—	1	2

EDMONTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, S. C. Lawrence, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 3,894

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population { District
Institutions } 64,797 { 65,084
2,083

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	2,000	1,871	1,961	1,847	1,765
Corrected deaths ..	732	675	587	830	666
Infant deaths ..	213	168	131	265	149
Phthisis deaths ..	54	43	50	45	61
Scarlet fever	308	283	156	68	212
Diphtheria and	158	110	52	44	136
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	36	30	37	15	12
Scarlet fever	12	4	5	—	1
Diphtheria and	27	13	4	7	13
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	6	7	6	2	1

ENFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, W. P. Warren, L R C.P.,
L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Area in acres 12,601

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 56,338 57,267

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births 	1,420	1,400	1,431	1,314	1,401
Corrected deaths ..	625	668	589	732	576
Infant deaths ..	134	156	109	185	107
Phthisis deaths ..	46	36	56	45	40
Scarlet fever }	202	283	156	111	98
Diphtheria and }	371	223	105	54	77
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever }	5	2	4	8	2
Scarlet fever }	5	6	5	4	2
Diphtheria and }	31	19	6	5	7
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever }	1	—	1	3	2

FELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. D. Morris, L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Area in acres 1,790

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 5,135 5,105

		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births..	..	155	130	139	147	135
Corrected deaths	..	84	66	61	57	62
Infant deaths	..	20	18	14	20	18
Phthisis deaths	..	7	6	4	3	5
Scarlet fever	} Cases	4	11	3	9	2
Diphtheria and M. Croup		9	29	7	3	5
Enteric fever		—	—	1	3	1
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup		1	4	—	—	1
Enteric fever		—	—	1	—	—

FINCHLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. W. Bywater, M.B.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.

Area in acres 3,384

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population .. 39,419 41,899

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births 	888	848	889	960	973
Corrected deaths ..	339	354	367	355	379
Infant deaths ..	54	60	56	71	61
Phthisis deaths ..	21	17	30	23	28
Scarlet fever }	143	97	89	153	70
Diphtheria and }	42	77	89	57	75
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever }	25	7	12	3	5
Scarlet fever }	4	2	1	—	1
Diphtheria and }	4	4	5	4	9
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever }	—	—	3	—	3

FRIERN BARNET URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. A. Spreat, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Area in acres 1,304

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Asylum} \end{array} \right\}$	14,924	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12,808 \\ 2,740 \end{array} \right\}$
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		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	333	316	351	307	374
Corrected deaths	..	120	121	112	138	135
Infant deaths	..	33	29	25	38	21
Phthisis deaths	..	7	2	6	6	7
Scarlet fever	} Cases	89	60	22	18	23
Diphtheria and M. Croup		19	28	16	9	8
Enteric fever		—	1	4	2	—
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	2	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup		1	2	1	—	1
Enteric fever		—	1	1	—	—

GREENFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, G. Hope, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Area in acres 3,041

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population.. 1,064 1,180

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	31	21	28	26	33
Corrected deaths ..	17	14	15	16	10
Infant deaths ..	3	3	1	2	2
Phthisis deaths ..	1	1	1	1	—
Scarlet fever ..	—	—	—	—	4
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever ..	—	—	—	—	—

HAMPTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Wentworth Tyndale, M.B.

Area in acres 2,044

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population .. 9,220 9,400

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	206	217	206	217	169
Corrected deaths ..	93	93	94	95	93
Infant deaths ..	16	16	7	24	11
Phthisis deaths ..	11	3	6	4	6
Scarlet fever	14	25	20	18	17
Diphtheria and M. Croup	7	19	49	24	3
Enteric fever	1	—	1	3	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

HAMPTON WICK URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, H. A. Günther, M.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 1,306

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 2,417 2,455

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	40	47	39	31	33
Corrected deaths ..	36	35	22	25	30
Infant deaths ..	6	1	—	7	1
Phthisis deaths ..	3	—	—	1	2
Scarlet fever	3	26	1	2	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup	3	2	4	10	7
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

HANWELL URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, G. Hope, D.P.H., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 1,067

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1912.*
Population .. 19,129 19,424

		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births		493	533	503	518	539
Corrected deaths ..		205	183	177	259	185
Infant deaths ..		53	48	33	73	37
Phthisis deaths ..		13	13	24	11	13
Scarlet fever	} Cases	77	64	24	57	59
Diphtheria and M. Croup		24	23	22	41	37
Enteric fever		—	—	—	7	—
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	2	1	—	2	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup		2	2	3	4	2
Enteric fever		—	—	—	2	—

HARROW URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, J. Fletcher Little, M.B., M.R.C.P.

Area in acres. 2,028

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population . . 17,074 17,800

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	346	361	376	352	379
Corrected deaths . .	114	165	112	144	141
Infant deaths . .	32	20	15	30	18
Phthisis deaths . .	13	12	12	7	8
Scarlet fever . .	49	26	25	50	74
Diphtheria and M. Croup	20	10	25	18	14
Enteric fever . .	3	3	3	2	2
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	2	—	1	3
Enteric fever	1	1	1	—	—

HAYES URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, E. J. Parrott, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 3,311

Population *Census, 1911.* *Estimated, mid 1912.*
.. 4,261 4,500

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births 	103	98	123	130	108
Corrected deaths ..	36	59	43	64	55
Infant deaths ..	8	14	15	17	9
Phthisis deaths ..	1	—	4	8	4
Scarlet fever }	—	3	4	3	7
Diphtheria and }	—	7	2	5	2
M. Croup }	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever }	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever }	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and }	—	—	—	3	—
M. Croup }	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever }	—	—	—	—	—

HENDON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. W. Andrew, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 8,382

*Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.*Population { District
Institutions } 38,806 { 41,929
755

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	787	784	833	956	1,000
Corrected deaths ..	319	282	293	399	358
Infant deaths ..	72	55	70	89	54
Phthisis deaths ..	29	21	22	21	28
Scarlet fever ..	111	217	139	102	147
Diphtheria and M. Croup	39	59	18	33	37
Enteric fever ..	2	5	7	3	5
Scarlet fever ..	1	4	1	—	2
Diphtheria and M. Croup	3	4	3	7	4
Enteric fever ..	1	1	2	—	—

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Thos. Strain, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres.. .. 6,859

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population { District .. } 43,313 .. { 44,033
Institutions } 1,158

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	1,211	1,182	1,117	1,018	1,017
Corrected deaths ..	558	545	493	578	474
Infant deaths ..	130	112	118	165	87
Phthisis deaths ..	36	41	30	46	37
Scarlet fever..	98	130	81	75	98
Diphtheria and M. Croup	45	34	31	25	25
Enteric fever..	6	8	6	20	3
Scarlet fever..	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	6	4	2	6	4
Enteric fever..	—	1	1	2	—

HORNSEY (BOROUGH).

Medical Officer of Health, H. Coates, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres 2,875

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population .. 84,592 85,522

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	1,485	1,508	1,393	1,479	1,385
Corrected deaths ..	752	787	737	812	840
Infant deaths ..	95	87	84	116	105
Phthisis deaths ..	53	57	41	55	43
Scarlet fever	239	221	173	179	138
Diphtheria and M. Croup	93	151	105	133	88
Enteric fever	9	4	10	6	9
Scarlet fever	3	3	4	1	3
Diphtheria and M. Croup	9	10	8	6	2
Enteric fever	2	—	3	1	2

KINGSBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. W. Andrew, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 1,829

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1912.*
Population .. 821 898

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births 	19	13	17	13	18
Corrected deaths ..	5	3	5	8	6
Infant deaths ..	1	—	1	1	—
Phthisis deaths ..	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet fever }	1	—	1	—	4
Diphtheria and }	—	—	—	1	—
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever }	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever }	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and }	—	—	—	—	—
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever }	—	—	—	—	—

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, L. W. Hignett, M.B. M.R.C.S.,
D.P.H.

Area in acres 6,585

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population .. 6,217 6,700

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	122	137	122	125	131
Corrected deaths ..	41	45	37	55	61
Infant deaths ..	8	5	3	9	13
Phthisis deaths ..	3	2	2	2	1
Scarlet fever	2	27	9	6	2
Diphtheria and	1	7	3	—	—
M. Croup					
Enteric fever ..	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and	1	1	—	—	—
M. Croup					
Enteric fever ..	—	—	—	—	—

SOUTHALL-NORWOOD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, J. D. Windle, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.

Area in acres 2,575

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population	{ District }	26,323	{ 25,860
	{ Asylum }		{ 2,829

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births 	660	686	664	689	660
Corrected deaths ..	221	225	214	244	239
Infant deaths ..	63	65	63	81	73
Phthisis deaths ..	19	12	21	16	20
Scarlet fever . }	54	45	32	56	58
Diphtheria and } Cases	19	38	4	25	43
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever .. }	1	6	1	2	3
Scarlet fever .. }	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and } Deaths	1	3	2	3	2
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever .. }	—	—	—	—	—

SOUTHGATE URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, A. Sidney Ransome, B.A.
M.B., D.P.H.

Area in acres 3,597

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1912.*
Population .. 33,612 35,750

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	659	687	710	689	746
Corrected deaths ..	240	245	254	302	295
Infant deaths ..	37	25	36	62	50
Phthisis deaths ..	18	17	23	18	20
Scarlet fever ..	185	106	48	49	143
Diphtheria and M. Croup	48	55	44	21	32
Enteric fever ..	—	3	5	5	5
Scarlet fever ..	6	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	6	7	5	3	3
Enteric fever ..	—	—	1	—	—

STAINES URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. C. Tothill, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

Area in acres 1,918

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population .. 6,755 6,825

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	158	161	146	133	123
Corrected deaths ..	73	96	53	102	69
Infant deaths ..	11	17	8	16	15
Phthisis deaths ..	2	2	2	4	2
Scarlet fever	—	2	9	9	11
Diphtheria and	5	3	3	7	1
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	1	—	1	1	2
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and	—	—	1	2	—
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

SUNBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, W. L. Byham, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 2,659

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 4,607 4,607

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	109	118	123	102	90
Corrected deaths ..	64	56	61	78	55
Infant deaths ..	7	9	11	17	7
Phthisis deaths ..	8	8	4	4	5
Scarlet fever	4	2	—	1	4
Diphtheria and	3	7	10	4	—
M. Croup	—	—	1	—	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria and	—	1	1	—	—
M. Croup	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever ..	—	—	—	—	—

TEDDINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, E. G. Gibbs-Smith,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres 1,214

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population .. 17,847 18,000

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	442	436	406	410	396
Corrected deaths ..	185	204	175	219	207
Infant deaths ..	27	35	17	47	39
Phthisis deaths ..	8	9	13	4	11
Scarlet fever	35	57	19	27	37
Diphtheria and M. Croup	20	15	19	45	27
Enteric fever	—	3	—	—	1
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	3	1	—	4	3
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

TOTTENHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, David C. Kirkhope, M.D.,
Ch.M., D.P.H.

Area in acres 3,014

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 137,418 142,015

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	3,778	3,791	3,699	3,861	3,783
Corrected deaths ..	1,581	1,485	1,515	1,817	1,595
Infant deaths ..	361	336	320	475	301
Phthisis deaths ..	71	69	74	139	142
Scarlet fever	718	569	260	250	322
Diphtheria and M. Croup	148	136	79	111	194
Enteric fever	24	22	37	20	14
Scarlet fever	13	10	4	1	2
Diphtheria and M. Croup	19	22	13	14	16
Enteric fever	6	1	11	3	6

TWICKENHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, G. H. Dupont, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres 2,421

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1912.*
Population .. 29,367 30,634

		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	.. ..	751	703	696	698	713
Corrected deaths	..	331	362	299	350	311
Infant deaths	..	70	56	62	78	49
Phthisis deaths	..	25	27	26	33	23
Scarlet fever	} Cases	72	102	65	41	28
Diphtheria and M. Croup		16	30	31	97	89
Enteric fever		1	1	—	—	2
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	—	4	—	1	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup		1	5	3	3	—
Enteric fever		1	—	—	—	—

UXBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, J. L. Lock, M.A., M.B., B.C.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 868

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population .. 10,374 10,450

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	228	268	217	234	246
Corrected deaths ..	142	152	114	148	130
Infant deaths ..	24	33	15	32	19
Phthisis deaths ..	12	21	8	12	11
Scarlet fever	23	18	9	26	10
Diphtheria and M. Croup	4	12	9	—	14
Enteric fever	3	1	1	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	2	1	—	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

WEALDSTONE URBAN DISTRICT

Medical Officer of Health, G. H. Butler, L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S.

Area in acres 1,061

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population .. 11,923 12,524

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	303	347	284	305	319
Corrected deaths ..	92	116	89	125	106
Infant deaths ..	27	25	18	34	20
Phthisis deaths ..	9	10	7	10	17
Scarlet fever	35	14	21	34	109
Diphtheria and M. Croup	4	13	2	9	29
Enteric fever	1	2	1	1	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	1	—	3	—
Enteric fever	—	1	1	—	—

WEMBLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. E. Goddard, M.D.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 4,564

Census, 1911 *Estimated mid 1912.*
Population .. 10,696 11,348

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	234	252	271	287	288
Corrected deaths ..	70	98	70	96	73
Infant deaths ..	21	25	10	25	17
Phthisis deaths ..	5	5	3	5	4
Scarlet fever	4	14	10	14	25
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	3	3	6	8
Enteric fever	—	1	2	1	—
Scarlet fever	—	1	—	1	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	1	1	—	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	1	—

WILLESDEN URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, George F. Buchan, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres 4,384

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population 154,214 159,868

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	4,095	4,172	3,923	4,001	4,075
Corrected deaths ..	1,623	1,678	1,506	1,848	1,603
Infant deaths ..	376	368	286	495	328
Phthisis deaths ..	120	131	116	132	148
Scarlet fever	737	638	314	326	430
Diphtheria and M. Croup	215	207	166	192	222
Enteric fever	41	41	23	13	13
Scarlet fever	14	16	—	5	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup	14	10	11	11	10
Enteric fever	8	6	2	4	3

WOOD GREEN URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, T. Slater Jones, M.D., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 1,625

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 49,369 50,000

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births.. ..	1,282	1,207	1,142	1,205	1,204
Corrected deaths ..	457	505	460	557	498
Infant deaths ..	105	91	74	123	68
Phthisis deaths ..	27	34	37	34	47
Scarlet fever	146	300	204	86	127
Diphtheria and M. Croup	69	72	124	90	54
Enteric fever	7	6	9	3	6
Scarlet fever	1	6	1	2	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	2	9	8	7	6
Enteric fever	4	2	2	1	2

YIEWSLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, A. Hitchings Thomas, M.B.,
B.S., D.P.H.

Areas in acres 896

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 4,315 4,370

	1911.	1912.
Births	137	144
Corrected deaths	35	55
Infant deaths	12	12
Phthisis deaths	4	1
Scarlet fever	5	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	4
Enteric fever	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	1
Enteric fever	—	—

Figures for previous years are included in the Rural District of Uxbridge, of which Yiewsley formed part.

HENDON RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, R. Leslie Romer, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Area in acres.. .. 11,321

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 14,160 14,695

		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births		251	240	270	288	329
Corrected deaths ..		110	104	94	101	118
Infant deaths ..		18	7	9	15	21
Phthisis deaths ..		—	10	11	7	4
Scarlet fever	} Cases	18	27	10	67	68
Diphtheria and M. Croup		13	18	2	26	18
Enteric fever		3	4	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	1	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup		—	1	—	—	—
Enteric fever		1	1	—	—	—

SOUTH MIMMS RURAL DISTRICT

Medical Officer of Health, W. Gruggen, L.R.C.P.,
L.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Area in acres 6,105

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.

Population .. 2,805 2,817

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	66	61	47	65	62
Corrected deaths ..	37	32	24	32	28
Infant deaths ..	5	4	1	2	5
Phthisis deaths ..	2	—	3	1	2
Scarlet fever	12	25	13	6	4
Diphtheria and M. Croup	15	8	1	2	1
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	1	1	—	—	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

STAINES RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. Dwight Morris, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., L.S.A.

Area in acres.. .. 17,964

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 21,926 21,615

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Births	601	560	549	525	533
Corrected deaths ..	302	321	261	259	234
Infant deaths ..	82	79	59	82	40
Phthisis deaths ..	12	29	14	15	11
Scarlet fever ..	84	19	25	85	17
Diphtheria and M. Croup	42	16	23	19	10
Enteric fever ..	2	8	4	9	7
Scarlet fever ..	3	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup	5	3	2	1	—
Enteric fever ..	1	1	1	1	2

UXBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Fredk. E. Walker, M.B., B.S.

Area in acres 12,623

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1912.
Population .. 9,240 9,420

	1908.*	1909.*	1910.*	1911.	1912.
Births	341	374	336	234	174
Corrected deaths ..	161	175	184	123	102
Infant deaths ..	34	31	24	33	17
Phthisis deaths ..	12	12	13	5	10
Scarlet fever ..	18	8	33	18	12
Diphtheria and M. Croup	5	6	1	30	9
Enteric fever ..	2	2	—	2	—
Scarlet fever ..	—	1	3	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	—	—	5	1
Enteric fever ..	—	—	—	—	—

* The Births and Deaths for these years include those in the parish of Yiewsley, which has now become a separate urban district.

TABLES.

1. Table showing corrections made in each district for deaths of non-residents, and for deaths of residents occurring outside the districts, also the correct number of births belonging to each area.
2. Table of causes of death recorded in the district reports.
3. Table showing sanitary work carried out in each district.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF EACH DISTRICT IN THE COUNTY DURING 1912.

District.	1	Population estimated to Middle of 1912.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
			Uncorrected Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.		
													Number.	Rate.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Urban.</i>													
Acton	59,000	1,477	1,517	25.7	468	7.9	7	179	107	70.5	640	10.8
Brentford	16,752	457	468	27.9	137	8.1	4	67	42	89.8	200	11.9
Chiswick	40,056	895	915	22.8	328	8.1	17	115	70	76.5	426	10.6
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	64,500	1,308	1,331	20.6	511	7.9	13	119	90	67.6	630	9.7
Edmon- ton { District Institutions	..	65,084 2,083	1,844 1,379	1,765 1,401	27.1 24.4	1,126 472	16.7 8.2	563 23	103 127	149 107	84.4 76.3	666 576	10.2 10.0
Enfield	57,267	1,379	1,401	24.4	472	8.2	23	127	107	76.3	576	10.0
Feltham	5,105	135	135	26.4	48	9.4	—	14	18	133.3	62	12.1
Finchley	41,899	952	973	23.2	319	7.6	15	75	61	62.6	379	9.0
Friern Barnet { District Asylum	..	12,808 2,740	369 33	374 33	29.2 27.9	372 24	23.9 20.3	273 17	36 3	21 2	56.1 60.6	135 10	10.5 8.4
Greenford	1,180	33	33	27.9	24	20.3	17	3	2	60.6	10	8.4
Hampton	9,400	164	169	17.9	75	7.9	4	22	11	65.1	93	9.8

Hampton Wick	..	2,455	32	33	13.4	26	10.5	3	7	1	30.3	30	12.2
Hanwell	..	19,424	525	539	27.7	148	7.6	5	42	37	68.6	185	9.5
Harrow	..	17,800	369	379	21.2	129	7.2	7	19	18	47.5	141	7.9
Hayes..	..	4,500	106	108	24.0	48	10.6	4	11	9	83.3	55	12.2
Hendon	{ District .. Institutions	41,929 755	993	1,000	23.8	433	10.1	130	55	54	54.0	358	8.5
Heston & { District .. Isleworth { Institutions	..	44,033 1,158	1,087	1,017	23.0	757	16.5	312	29	87	85.5	474	10.7
Hornsey (Borough)	..	85,522	1,367	1,385	16.1	698	8.1	44	186	105	75.8	840	9.8
Kingsbury	..	898	18	18	20.0	5	5.5	..	1	..	..	6	6.6
Ruislip-Northwood	..	6,700	131	131	19.5	66	9.8	18	13	13	99.9	61	9.1
Southall- { District Norwood { Asylum	..	25,860 2,829	648	660	25.5	382	13.3	199	56	73	110.6	239	9.2
Southgate	..	35,750	737	746	20.8	245	6.5	9	59	50	67.0	295	8.3
Staines	..	6,825	123	123	18.0	59	8.6	..	10	15	121.9	69	10.1
Sunbury	..	4,607	88	90	19.5	48	10.4	..	7	7	77.7	55	11.9
Teddington	..	18,000	386	396	22.0	197	10.9	24	34	39	98.5	207	11.5
Tottenham	..	142,015	3,783	3,783	26.6	1,415	9.6	272	452	301	79.5	1,595	11.2
Twickenham	..	30,634	693	713	23.3	238	7.8	8	81	49	68.7	311	10.1
Uxbridge	..	10,450	..	246	23.5	96	9.1	..	34	19	77.2	130	12.4
Wealdstone	..	12,524	..	319	25.5	88	7.0	..	18	20	62.7	106	8.4
Wembley	..	11,348	285	288	25.3	59	5.1	2	16	17	59.0	73	6.4
Willesden	..	159,868	3,912	4,075	25.5	1,397	8.7	27	233	328	80.5	1,603	10.0
Wood Green	..	50,000	1,161	1,204	24.1	381	7.6	20	137	68	56.4	498	9.9
Yiewsley	..	4,370	142	144	32.9	43	9.8	1	13	12	83.3	55	12.5
Rural.													
Hendon	..	14,695	325	329	22.3	102	6.9	6	22	21	63.8	118	8.0
South Mimms	..	2,817	60	62	22.0	30	10.6	10	8	5	80.5	28	9.9
Staines	..	21,615	533	533	24.6	236	10.9	30	28	40	75.0	234	10.8
Uxbridge	..	9,420	179	174	18.4	150	15.9	60	12	17	97.7	102	10.8

APPENDIX TO TABLE I.

SHOWING CORRECTIONS MADE FOR DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

1. Institutions in the County the population and deaths in which have been as far as possible *excluded* :—

Strand Union Workhouse	..	situated in Edmonton.
Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum	,,	Friern Barnet.
Hanwell Lunatic Asylum	..	,, Southall-Norwood.
Northern Fever Hospital, M.A.B.	,,	Southgate.
North-Eastern Fever Hospital, M.A.B., except beds reserved for Tottenham	.. ..	,, Tottenham.

2. Institutions outside the County the deaths and average population in which of Middlesex residents have been as far as possible *included*, and *distributed* to the various districts to which they rightly belong :—

County Lunatic Asylum	situated at Wandsworth.
County Lunatic Asylum	,, Napsbury.
Barnet Union Workhouse	,, in Barnet U.D.

Distributed to	{	Finchley.
		Friern Barnet.
		South Mimms.

Kingston Union Workhouse, situated in Kingston U.D.

Distributed to	{	Hampton.
		Hampton Wick.
		Teddington.

London Hospitals, situated in London.

Other outside hospitals, &c.

3. Institutions within the County of Middlesex the deaths in which have been *distributed* amongst the districts in which the persons previously resided :—

Brentford Union Workhouse, situated in Heston and Isleworth.

Distributed amongst	{	Acton.
		Brentford.
		Chiswick.
		Ealing.
		Greenford.
		Hanwell.
		Heston and Isleworth.
		Twickenham.

Hendon Union Workhouse, situated in Hendon.

Distributed amongst	{	Harrow.
		Hendon Urban.
		Hendon Rural.
		Kingsbury.
		Wealdstone.
		Wembley.

Staines Union Workhouse, situated in Staines Rural District.

Distributed amongst	{	Feltham Urban District.
		Staines Rural District.
		Sunbury Urban District.
		Staines Urban District.

Uxbridge Union Workhouse, situated in Uxbridge Rural District.

Distributed amongst	{	Hayes Urban.
		Ruislip-Northwood.
		Uxbridge Rural District.
		Uxbridge Urban District.
		Southall-Norwood District.

Tottenham Hospital, situated in Tottenham.

4. Institutions within the County some of the deaths in which are *excluded* from the County, and others *distributed* amongst districts in the County :—

Edmonton Union Workhouse, situated in Edmonton.

(a) Excluded, those belonging to	{	Cheshunt U.D.
		Waltham Cross U.D.

(b) Remainder distributed amongst	{	Edmonton.
		Enfield.
		Hornsey.
		Wood Green.
		Southgate.
		Tottenham.

Enfield Workhouse.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH RECORDED IN THE DISTRICT REPORTS FOR 1912.

District.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Group.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Phtthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).
<i>Urban.</i>																	
Acton ..	1	..	13	5	12	8	4	3	36	9	10	56	..	7	40	53	63
Brentford ..	..	..	2	1	5	..	2	..	23	3	1	12	1	1	12	12	18
Chiswick ..	1	..	7	2	9	2	3	..	35	8	3	46	2	4	40	32	38
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	2	..	4	3	8	4	4	..	40	5	6	74	4	8	54	35	37
Edmonton ..	1	..	15	1	23	13	4	2	61	13	6	51	1	1	73	40	66
Enfield ..	2	..	14	2	8	7	2	2	40	7	8	44	3	..	56	32	46
Feltham ..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	5	..	2	5	..	..	3	1	1
Finchley ..	3	..	2	1	7	9	2	..	28	..	6	37	..	2	44	21	24
Friern Barnet ..	..	..	6	1	6	1	4	..	7	1	4	11	1	1	23	8	11
Greenford ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2
Hampton..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	1	..	12	..	..	12	8	8



COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE II—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH RECORDED IN THE DISTRICT REPORTS FOR 1912—continued.

District.	Causes of Death												Total.
	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.	Suicides.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown.
<i>Urban.</i>													
Acton ..	8	17	3	8	2	17	..	2	47	18	7	187	4
Brentford ..	3	3	2	3	1	3	..	..	17	8	3	64	..
Chiswick ..	10	5	2	9	2	15	3	4	29	9	3	103	..
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	8	4	4	10	..	21	1	1	34	17	5	237	..
Edmonton ..	8	17	5	4	1	15	1	5	59	20	6	153	1
Enfield ..	9	11	5	3	..	18	3	3	51	9	3	184	4
Feltham ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	26	..
Finchley ..	12	5	6	1	..	11	..	3	32	11	3	103	6
Friern Barnet ..	1	1	3	5	..	11	..	1	8	2	..	11	7
Greenford ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Hampton ..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	3	..	19	..

[illegible]

Rural.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III.—SANITARY WORK, 1912.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Inspections.*					Action taken. (Other than under H. and T.P. Act.)			
	(1) Number of Premises In- spected on Complaint.	(2) Number of Premises In- spected in connection Di- seases.	(3) Number of Premises In- spection.	(4) Houses Inspected from House-to-House (H. and T.P. Act).	(5) Total Number of Inspe- ctions and Re-inspections made.	Cautions or Intimation Notices Given.	Statutory Orders Issued.	Summonses Served.	Convictions Obtained.
<i>Urban.</i>									
Acton ..	938	587	668	642	11,696	855	1,147	.. 5	.. 5
Brentford ..	—	195	106	113	2,213	294	126	..	..
Chiswick ..	147	215	239	2,814	7,672	991	222	..	..
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	197	398	421	204	14,404	731	421	.. 2	.. 2
Edmonton ..	229	340	425	335	14,129	3,521	305	..	..
Enfield ..	421	422	469	727	19,214	1,371	451	..	..
Feltham ..	17	Every case	13	196	518	163	107	..	..
Finchley ..	158	194	544	407	8,763	260	200	.. 1	.. 1
Friern Barnet ..	89	491	83	131	3,590	143	14	..	..
Greenford..	53	1	32	3,590	111	..	..	..	..

Hampton ..	72	39	63	61†	2,187	179	5	..	..
Hampton Wick ..	1	7	37	182	287	28	4	..	..
Hanwell ..	181	122	100	31	4,737	229	243	4	2†
Harrow ..	111	64	208	40	1,975	43	12	..	..
Hayes ..	12	13	16	..	319	21	..	..	..
Hendon ..	326	210	261	146	3,408	568	131	..	..
Heston and Isleworth ..	332	263	352	90	14,188	1,026	100	26	26
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	167	752	1,055	209	9,586	621	203	3	3
Kingsbury ..	5	6	about 60	60	177	27	..	..	..
Ruislip-Norwood ..	76	18	114	161	983	197	25	..	..
Southall-Norwood ..	136	198	114	252	2,931	160	9	2	2
Southgate ..	91	197	186	196	5,158	320	..	..	..
Staines ..	10	12	132	41	735	84	92	..	..
Sunbury ..	9	6	18	245	1,108	40	..	..	..
Teddington ..	32	230	189	100	4,000	77	2	..	..
Tottenham ..	759	1,554	755	1,831	15,750	1,746	725	..	..
Twickenham ..	49	105	220	350	1,522	620	148	4	2
Uxbridge ..	114	182	164	176	2,132	186	60	..	..
Wealdstone ..	35	137	82	133	1,543	152	10	..	..
Wembley ..	55	28	94	104	1,742	232	37	5	5
Willesden ..	949	792	1,099	247	16,397	1,730	395	12	12
Wood Green ..	77	36	302	294	6,021	624	213	4	4
Yiewsley ..	4	12	42	45	117	2	..	..	..
<i>Rural.</i>									
Hendon ..	49	222	112	55	2,160	279	11	1	1§
South Mimms ..	1	3	20	23	137	..	2	..	..
Staines ..	324	107	285	614	4,772	391	172	3	2
Uxbridge ..	14	64	78	259	783	58	17	1	1

* N.B.—(3) Includes all classes of premises under periodical supervision, such as Cowsheds, Dairies, Slaughter-houses, Workshops and (5) Includes all visits and re-visits made by Sanitary Inspectors in connection with 1—4. [Workplaces, &c.

† (4) 61 and 17 under P.H.A. 1875. § 1 Order made.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—TABLE III—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1912—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Houses let in Lodgings. (Tenement Houses.)		Common Lodging Houses.				Canal Boats used as Dwellings.	
	Number Registered under By-laws.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under By-laws.	Number of Inspections made.	Number of Contraventions	Number Registered under the Acts.	Number of Contraventions of Regulations.	
<i>Urban.</i>								
Acton ..	58	28	1	113	3	26	7	
Brentford ..	30	6	6	21				
Chiswick ..	341							
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..				108	3			
Edmonton ..			1					
Enfield ..								
Feltham ..								
Finchley ..								
Friern Barnet ..								
Greenford..								
Hampton ..								
Hampton Wick ..			1	3				

[illegible]

* Not a registration authority.

† Yiewsley inspections commenced in June, 1912.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III.—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1912—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.			Bake- houses.		Slaughter-houses.				Cow-sheds.				
	Number Observed during the Year.	Number of Nuisances therefrom Abated.	Number Removed from District.	Number in District.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections made.	Frequency of Inspection.	Contraventions of By-laws.	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections made.	Frequency of Inspection.	Contraventions of Regulations.	Number of Milch Cows in District.
<i>Urban.</i>														
Acton ..	121 ^a	27	45	27	8	3	179	..	..	2	48	..	..	122
Brentford ..	17	3	17	13	4	9	247	..	7	3	12	..	1	11
Chiswick ..	..	..	..	15	..	7	173	<i>b</i>	..	1	4	<i>a</i>	..	4
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	12	2	1	29	6	5	20	<i>c</i>	..	5	20	<i>a</i>	..	about
Edmonton..	146	146	146	30	6	6	334	<i>c</i>	2	2	12	..	1	150
Enfield ..	35	2	35	44	35	18	785	<i>y</i>	42	31	377	<i>y</i>	24	25
Feltham ..	42	13	13	3	..	3	24	<i>v</i>	..	..	..	..	..	487
Finchley ..	..	..	..	19	..	12	281	<i>s</i>	..	11	..	..	..	..
Friern Barnet ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	<i>d</i>	..	4	143	<i>u</i>	..	180
Greenford..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	<i>t</i>	..	5	26	<i>w</i>	..	60
Hampton ..	..	..	..	8	6	5	79	<i>e</i>	..	7	13	<i>w</i>	..	113
Hampton Wick ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	26	<i>g</i>	..	1	2	<i>v</i>	..	99
Hanwell ..	4	..	3	11	18	3	87	<i>e</i>	1	1	17	..	..	12
Harrow ..	15	..	..	13	9	7	392	<i>g</i>	8	7	28	..	..	6
Hayes ..	..	..	..	4	..	5	18	..	..	4	14	..	12	150

Hendon ..	32	25	20	4	9	330	g	16	27	270	k	380
Heston and Isleworth	6	1	30	17	12	75	t	..	17	270	t	115
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	..	..	35	8	9	..	y	..	4	25	y	61
Kingsbury ..	39	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	about
Ruislip-Northwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Southall-Norwood	3	3	18	11	5	244	s	16	7	15	w	211
Southgate ..	266	266	17	6	8	522	f	1	10	131	..	about
Staines ..	26	25	10	2	3	9	h	..	10	aa	v	180
Sunbury ..	25	25	5	..	1j	2	w	..	7	18	w	126
Teddington	..	..	13	..	7	21	i	..	7	31	l	105
Tottenham	..	..	68	2	14	196	..	..	12	45	..	60
Twickenham	..	..	19	2	11	500	s	2	10	95	u	..
Uxbridge ..	2	2	12	4	7	..	n	3	7	..	p	140
Wealdstone	..	..	6	..	3	..	t	..	3	4	q	84
Wembley ..	21	21	5	..	7	..	o	4	10	102	v	..
Willesden ..	8	8	70	30	9	136	t	4	7	70	r	about
Wood Green	5	..	19	..	5	249	..	..	4	16	..	230
Yiewsley ..	21	21	3	1	2	12	u	..	4	10	v	106
												8
												50
<i>Rural.</i>												
Hendon ..	75	4	10	..	9	..	s	..	42	99	x	552
South Mimms	3	3	3	..	2	24	u	..	14	56	v	165
Staines ..	67	8	21	3	9	66	bb	2	29	122	v	529
Uxbridge ..	4	4	10	1	..	..	..	..	21	84	..	353

a Number inspected. *b* When slaughtering. *c* Quarterly, and at slaughtering. *d* At irregular intervals. *e* During slaughtering. *f* When slaughtering expected. *g* When killing. *h* Three times annually. *i* Three times a year. *j* No register kept. *k* Twice annually, and other possible times. *l* Any time. *m* Early inspection commenced in June, 1912. *n* Weekly or bi-weekly. *o* All times of killing, and when in use, fortnightly. *p* Every second month. *q* Quarterly and occasionally. *r* Bi-monthly. *s* Weekly. *t* Fortnightly. *u* Monthly. *v* Quarterly. *w* Half-yearly. *x* Twice yearly. *y* Frequently. *z* At all times. *aa* Quarterly or oftener. *bb* District 1, monthly; District 2, quarterly.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—TABLE III—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1912—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Dairies and Milkshops.				Unsound Food.						Method of disposal.
	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections made.	Frequency of Inspection.	Contraventions of Regulations.	Meat (including organs) seized and surrendered. (Approximate weight in pounds.)	Poultry and Game seized and surrendered. (Approxi- mate weight in pounds.)	Fish seized and surrendered. (Approximate weight in pounds.)	Fruit and Vegetables seized and surrendered. (Approxi- mate weight in pounds.)	Other Articles seized and surrendered. (Approxi- mate weight in pounds).		
<i>Urban.</i>					lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
Acton ..	83	308	..	.. 15	1,568	120	499	112	112	..	cc
Brentford ..	51	84	..	.. 15	423 ^m	..	112	6,734	112	..	cc
Chiswick ..	42	168	n	.. 21	416	..	336 ^g	112	..	..	cc
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	50	130	n	.. 21	113	90	848	..	293	330 ^h	cc
Edmonton ..	75	213	..	.. 5	652	..	350	..	..	..	cc
Enfield ..	68	400	d	27	f	f	f	..	..	..	cc
Feltham ..	3	14	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	cc
Finchley ..	41	a	..	..	b	b	b	..	..	..	cc
Friern Barnet ..	12	180	r	.. 2	..	..	12	..	..	..	cc
Greenford ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	cc
Hampton ..	5	15	s	..	..	..	5z	..	..	..	cc
Hampton Wick ..	3	5	s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	cc
Hanwell ..	25	60	..	.. 5	l	..	120	..	..	..	cc
Harrow ..	11	44	n	2	196	28	12	12	..	..	cc

[illegible]

a Included in cow sheds. *b* Unsound food destroyed: 1 carcass of heifer. 15 carcasses of pork. 12 pieces of meat. 1 ox liver. 3 sheep's livers. 2 pairs of ox lungs. 1 pair sheep's lungs. 1 trunk codling. 1 box haddocks. 1 ham. 12 turkeys (destroyed by consent). *c* 3 animals seized, 2 surrendered. *d* Animals seized, 1. Animals or parcels seized, 6. Animals condemned by magistrate, 2. Articles or parcels condemned by magistrate, 48. Articles or parcels surrendered, 28. *e* Surrendered: 1 basket of shrimps. 2 boxes of mackerel. 1 cwt. chestnuts. 80 lbs. apples. 30 lbs. pears, 50 lbs. oranges. *f* 33 parcels. 24 rabbits. 2 boxes of kippers. *g* 7 galls. shrimps. *h* Tins, condensed milk. *i* 23 parcels. *j* Rabbits. *k* Potatoes. *l* Heifer (whole). *m* Parcels. *n* Quarterly. *o* Weekly and monthly *p* Fortnightly. *q* Frequently. *r* Often as possible. *s* Half-yearly. *t* Monthly. *u* Two-monthly. *v* Quarterly and occasionally. *w* Quarterly or oftener. *x* Six-weekly. *y* Four times a year. *z* Voluntarily surrendered. *aa* Twice annually, and other possible times. *bb* Burnt. *cc* Burnt in destructor. *dd* Burnt at sewage works. *ee* Incinerated at hospital. *ff* Given to pigs. *gg* Buried in field. *hh* Buried. *ii* Buried on sewage farm. *jj* Thrown in manure midden.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1912—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Offensive Trades.			Water Supply and Water Service.												
	Number of Premises in District.	Number of Inspections made.	Contraventions of By-laws.	Wells.			Percentage of Houses Supplied from Public Water Service.	Cisterns.		Draw-Taps placed on Mains.	Percentage of Houses Supplied on Constant System.	Number of Samples obtained for analysis.				
				New, Sunk.	Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	Closed as Polluted.		New, Provided.	Cleansed, Repaired, Covered, &c.							
<i>Urban.</i>																
Acton ..	2	15	.. 3	..	..	..	100	4	343	109	100	..	..	..	..	..
Brentford ..	5	19	..	..	..	..	..	10	30	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chiswick ..	9	36	..	..	..	..	100	..	15	41	100	..	..	..	..	..
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	12	*	..	..	..	..	100	..	86	119	100	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton ..	2	27	.. 2	..	..	..	99.3	..	14	11	100	..	..	..	..	..
Enfield ..	2	14	..	..	4	..	..	..	110	..	..	85	..	..	..	..
Feltham ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
Finchley ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	3	74	..	100	100	..	..	..	..
Friern Barnet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	5	3	100	100	..	..	..	..
Greenford ..	1	8	.. 4	..	..	..	100	..	3	..	100	100	..	..	..	..
Hampton ..	1	3	..	..	..	1	99.8	4	7	1	99.8	..	..	..	..	..

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1912—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.		Drainage and Sewerage of Existing Buildings.																
		Water Closets.			Percentage of Houses Provided with Water Closets.			Drains.							Cesspools.		Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers.	
		No. of Water Closets sub- stituted for Dry Recep- tacles.	Repaired, Supplied with Water, or otherwise Improved.		Examined, Tested, Exposed, &c.	Untopped, Repaired, Trapped, &c.	Waste Pipes, Rainwater Pipes, Disconnected, Repaired, &c.	New Soil Pipes or Ventilat- ing Shafts fixed.	Existing Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts repaired.	Disconnecting Traps or Chambers Inserted.	Reconstructed.	Rendered Impervious, Emptied, Cleansed, &c.	Abolished, and Drain Connected to Sewer.					
Urban.																		
Acton	735	100	1,594	724	790	285	312	298	144	..	2	100				
Brentford	102	..	70	94	42	24	11	50	35	..	..	100				
Chiswick	179	100	285	107	49	105	16	59	88	..	..	100				
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	589	99·9	47	124	322	149	32	366	187	1	10	99·9				
Edmonton	197	99·9	448	327	75	25	21	22	18	..	4	99·6				
Enfield	506	..	225	253	44	55	27	10	41	229	2	..				
Feltham	23	77	31	105	9	3	5	4	2	720	..	..		
Finchley	275	100	137	53	148	77	11	186	96	..	..	100				
Friern Barnet	28	100	96	16	6	4	..	15	13	..	..	100				
Greenford	{ 40* 50}	31	..	..	3	..	2	..	22	..	..		

	61	99·9	6	112	5	2	11	3	2	..	2	97·5
Hampton ..	10	100	3	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	98·5
Hampton Wick	36	100	189	93	28	14	12	19	25	..	25	100
Hanwell ..	51	99	103	44	40	17	16	39	17	1	17	99
Harrow ..	112	85	80	2	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	80
Hayes ..	281	All but 30	397	111	186	154	21	89	88	66	88	98
Hendon ..	189	98	7	124	95	5	16	3	4	..	4	98
Heston and Isleworth	241	100	244	122	150	101	40	148	82	..	82	100
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	2	80	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Kingsbury ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruislip-Northwood	68	99	87	142	65	5	8	1	5	6	5	99
Southall-Norwood	112	Practically all	336	82	210	44	24	92	58	3	58	Practically all
Southgate..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staines ..	17	90	2	12	2	..	33	..	..	7	..	95
Sunbury ..	10	96	12	8	6	8	..	3	..	3	..	96
Teddington	118	100	11	168	38	7	5	6	3	2	3	99
Tottenham	596	100	1,896	620	287	276	..	64	154	..	154	100
Twickenham	26	99·9	40	26	4	5	10	1	20	..	20	99·8
Uxbridge ..	158	All except 10	21	78	107	17	31	25	17	..	17	All except 10
Wealdstone	36	All	25	65	..	(12)	12	2	5	..	5	99·7
Wembley ..	15	99	+	25	15	1	6	2	4	4	4	99
Willesden..	489	100	892	352	213	49	116	142	42	..	42	100
Wood Green	112	100	209	205	219	94	18	73	202	..	202	100
Viewsley ..	8	90	7	4	2	2	1	..	..	14	..	90
<i>Rural.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hendon ..	56	99	112	75	52	8	31	23	8	3	8	99
South Mimms	..	95	17	15	1	1	..	4	6	1	6	95
Staines ..	105	75	30	113	71	53	29	78	80	165	80	..
Uxbridge ..	17†	65	4	8	..	..	..	..	2	109	2	..

+ In all house to house inspections and infectious disease.

* Greenford, 40 per cent.; Perivale, 50 per cent.

Hendon (Urban).—Drains: Smoke and water tests applied, 302; opened for examination, 95; taken up and reconstructed, 88; repaired, 27; unstopped and cleansed, 35; provided with intercepting traps, 49; manholes provided to, 89; manholes cleansed, 15; manholes repaired and covered, 11; manholes, F.A.I., repaired, 89; drain interceptors repaired, 2. Defective sinks abolished and new provided, 67.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III.—continued.—SANTITARY WORK, 1912—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Disinfection.				Dust.									
	Rooms Disinfected.		Rooms Stripped and Cleaned.		Articles Disinfected or Destroyed.		New Bins provided.	How frequently is dust re- moved from each house?	Number of Complaints of Non-removal received.	Method of Disposal:				
	Ordinary infectious diseases.		Phtthisis.		Ordinary infectious disease.					Phtthisis.		Destructior.	By Tipping.	Other, state method.
Urban.														
Acton	464	57	186	*	*	723	Weekly	12	Yes	..	..
Brentford	68	5	26	794	62	53	ditto	5	Yes	..	..
Chiswick	80	16	9	12	5	153	ditto	..	Yes	..	..
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	367	57	580	3,653	285	115	ditto	78	Yes	..	..
Edmonton	428	81	163	5,035	450	136	ditto	48	..	Yes	..		
Enfield	165	63	67	2,162	471	317	ditto	35	..	Yes	..		
Feltham	Every case	Every case	Where required	..	..	35	ditto	5	..	Yes	..	
Finchley	264	264	Where necessary	5,549	5,549	231	ditto	16	..	..	<i>b</i>	
Friern Barnet	53	8	26	799	..	8	ditto	6	..	Yes <i>c</i>	..		
Greenford..	..	4	..	..	15	..	4	+ Weekly	..	..	..	..
Hampton	38	14	108	91	40	31	..	..	Yes	..	..
Hampton Wick	3	24	..	Numerous	Numerous	5	ditto	7	..	Yes	..		
Hanwell	98	46	113	918	169	154	ditto	4	..	..	<i>d</i>	
Harrow	265	34	32	2,940	152	47	<i>e</i> Weekly	6	..	Yes	Burnt.		
Hayes	27	2	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	Yes	..	
Hendon	231	16	643	4,448	4,448	97	ditto	18	Taken away by rail.	..	..

Heston and Isleworth	116	19	118	1,638	2,823	41	Weekly	3	Yes	..	..
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	391	90	255	9,466	509	36	ditto <i>f</i>	51	Yes	..	..
Kingsbury	4	12	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruislip-Northwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southall-Norwood	100	24	24	677	107	488	Weekly	..	..	Yes	..
Southgate	221	49	206	824	69	36	ditto	41	Yes	..	..
Staines	12	..	12	10	..	48	ditto	3	..	Yes	..
Sunbury	3	5	8	..	..	19	ditto <i>g</i>	5	..	Yes	..
Teddington	90	13	32	<i>h</i>	..	12	Daily	..	..	Yes	Burning.
Tottenham	924	274	491	12,278	..	214	Weekly	..	Yes	Yes	..
Twickenham	85	25	26	<i>i</i>	20 lots	15	ditto	4	Yes <i>l</i>	<i>m</i>	..
Uxbridge	67	45	13	..	..	132	..	..	..	Yes	..
Wealdstone	..	150	28	7	..	26	Weekly	18	..	..	..
Wembley	..	..	30	<i>k</i>	..	60	ditto	3	..	..	Burning.
Willesden	1,031	292	76	13,396	2,307	240	ditto	133	..	Yes	..
Wood Green	187	45	240	1,984	233	255	ditto	20	Yes	..	..
Yiewsley	12	2	6	14	2	28	Fort- nightly	6	..	Yes	..
<i>Rural.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hendon	113	9	21	..	..	20	Weekly	39	..	Yes	..
South Mimms	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staines	52	15	55	3	..	85	Weekly <i>n</i>	1	..	Yes	..
Uxbridge	22	6	1	2	..	23	Fort- nightly	19	..	Yes	..

* Large quantity. † Not undertaken by Council. ‡ Cancer, 2. *a* To brickmakers. *b* Burnt at sewage farm. *c* On sewage farm.
d Barged away. *e* Half-weekly in summer, weekly in winter. *f* Once from houses, twice from flats, weekly. *g* Fortnightly from
Hillford and Charlton. *h* These are disinfected in the rooms and not counted. *i* 50 lots bedding. *j* After all cases of infection.
k Bedding and clothes in all cases. *l* High temperature destructor. *m* Small portion. *n* Dust removed by the Council in parishes of
Ashford and Hanworth only, weekly. Harlington, weekly.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1912—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Sundry Nuisances Abated.								Remarks as to any other matters or in explanation of previous columns.
	Overcrowding.	Smoke.	Accumulations of Refuse.	Foul Ditches, Ponds, &c., and Stagnant Water.	Foul Pigs and other Animals.	Dampness.	Yards repaired or repaired.	Other Nuisances.	
<i>Urban.</i>									
Acton ..	26	6	88	9	14	275	503	310	1 case of cancer omitted. 1 room disinfected after cancer.
Brentford ..	6	4	21	..	19	49	70	22	
Chiswick ..	5	2	11	..	2	225	119	679	New sinks, 27; windows to open, 70; roofs repaired, 133; ventilation under floors, 147; floors repaired, 116.
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	20	3	48	1	28	335	231	360	
Edmonton ..	38	11	17	14	26	265	111	155	

4 rooms and 25 articles disin-
fected after cancer. Some
dust disposed of to brick-
makers. 42 library books
disinfected.

Enfield ..	34	17	57	4	23	232	309	9
Feltham	19	..	2	6	..	7
Finchley	25	..	14	16	93	..
Friern Barnet	1	23	1	1	21	7	118
Greenford..	5	20	..	..	12	..
Hampton	2	12	3	1	45	4	..
Hampton Wick	2	..	..	..	..	..
Hanwell	1	10	1	3	61	54	130
Harrow	15	1	2	29	29	105
Hayes	3	1	..	..	..	5
Hendon	2	51	..	3	39	138	2,908
Heston & Isleworth	1	28	2	22	91	77	549
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	38	6	..	61	83	96
Kingsbury	3	1	2	1	..	1
Ruislip-Northwood
Southall-Norwood	53	6	15	46	104	215
Southgate	6	17	11	10	70	98	15
Staines	2	4	2	..	67	30	12
Sunbury	6	2	1	5	8	..
Teddington	3	..	..	16	39	163
Tottenham	77	108	6	..	84	394	..
Twickenham	2	6	1	6	43	21	250
Uxbridge	1	21	2	9	131	71	13
Wealdstone	21	37	2	5	101	..	41
Wembley	1	6	2	1	25	26	22
Willesden..	..	11	23	4	..	39	192	1,631

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1912—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Sundry Nuisances Abated.								Remarks as to any other matters or in explanation of previous columns.
	Overcrowding.	Smoke.	Accumulations of Refuse.	Foul Ditches, Ponds, &c., and Stagnant Water.	Foul Pigs and other Animals.	Dampness.	Yards repaired or repaired.	Other Nuisances.	
<i>Urban</i> —continued.									
Wood Green ..	25	10	37	..	21	112	123	1,760	
Yiewsley ..	4	..	2	1	2	7	2	18	
<i>Rural</i> .									
Hendon ..	6	..	86	23	11	54	17	Numer- ous.	See appended Note (a).
South Mimms ..	..	..	1	8	2	2	2	1	See appended Note (b).
Staines ..	5	1	74	11	8	75	35	48	
Uxbridge ..	..	..	2	1	13	..	..	12	

^a Record of number of articles disinfected not kept. At Great Stanmore the refuse is tipped at the sewage farm, and as much as possible burnt there. 31 complaints from Pinner include 25 relating to the non-removal of house refuse. 43 caravans were in connection with Pinner Fair.

^b Council do not undertake removal of ashes. Potatoes were seized from farmer, but he was allowed to use them for pig food.



6
M. —
1914



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
YEAR 1912,
INCLUDING A
SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE
DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

BY
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Officer.*

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